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The National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research, composed of outstanding leaders in the recreation and park fields, the field of recreation education and training, and related fields has been established to afford a liaison between the many agencies conducting research related to recreation, focus attention upon fundamental and realistic recreation needs, encourage and assist recreation research projects, and help the recreation movement and individual recreation agencies and leaders benefit from the results of research in recreation and in related fields.

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On the Cover

Autumn weather, a quiet spot by a calm lake, and time for meditation—or just plain day dreaming—supply the necessary requirements for relaxation for this young cyclist. Photo through the courtesy of Reeva Schmidt, Portland, Oregon.

Next Month

United Nations Day is in October and two timely articles, "Recreation Activities in Israel" and "Social Education in India," offer an opportunity to learn more about our neighbors to the east; "Planning, Acquiring, and Building Chicago Parks" tells how this Illinois city is providing adequate recreation facilities; recreation for two special groups, the homebound and the mentally retarded; skin diving, archery, and Halloween ideas—these, and many more, make the October issue one you won't want to miss.

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Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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and the American Heritage

T. E. Rivers

THE ROOTS of the American people run deep into the soil of many nations. Into America's bloodstream has flowed that of nearly all mankind.

In the ferment of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, men and women who loved liberty and aspired to a richer life turned to the New World with hope. Their hope encompassed freedom from back-breaking toil, and opportunity to express and utilize the God-given creative capacities inherent in us all.

They brought with them the experience, the thought, the vision of the great teachers, leaders, prophets, and organizers of numerous peoples—thus bequeathing to this new nation a spiritual heritage broad and deep, free and forward looking.

They brought with them also the songs, dances, customs, colors, music and drama, sports, and love of nature which had brightened their lives in harsher lands.

On these shores, fired by a common purpose and blessed with a land rich in natural resources, these travelers from afar and their descendants are building, in unity, a new nation—a new people—one made from many.

Here they also are building a new life in which leisure is the portion of every one. A leisure which is the product of freedom and economic security. For the first time in history the dream of freedom for all from soul-killing labor is being realized.

That this leisure may be a blessing and not a curse has been the concern of many. This concern, over a period of fifty years, has resulted in giving recreation a high priority in American life. But although resources in land, facilities, and leadership are being devoted to it, they are far from adequate.

Today, human progress is not for one nation only, but for all peoples. Problems of using leisure for enriching the human spirit are the problems of mankind. Their solution should know no barriers.

That is why those of us in the recreation movement, locally and nationally, in public and private agencies, have joined wholeheartedly in projects to bring the recreation leaders of the world closer together. We rejoice in the recognition the United States State Department has accorded recreation in the Exchange of Persons Program. We are proud that recreation departments in some sixty-five American communities were hosts to recreation leaders from some twenty nations this summer. We congratulate those nations which have established central recreation agencies, comparable to our own National Recreation Association, which are working to provide recreation services for their people. These are excellent units for world-wide cooperation.

The increasing number of recreation leaders going and coming from abroad on special recreation missions is heartening indeed. Mrs. Rivers and I remember, with gratitude, the warmth of our own reception in countries all around the world as we talked of recreation and how its leaders in all lands, working together, could contribute to international understanding and a richer life for all.

And now, on the eve of the International Recreation Congress—one of a number of projects of the International Recreation Service of the National Recreation Association—we welcome those who are coming from the many lands whose nationals helped to build America, whose games, music, dances, sports, and crafts are the foundation of our recreation program.

Share with us what you have. Take from us what you will.

We are on the threshold of an era when leisure, as we know it here, can be for all nations. Its use is a common human problem. Its solution will mean a richer life for all. The International Recreation Congress can be an historic milestone to that end.

Let us work on it cooperatively, in unity and brotherhood. ■

MR. RIVERS is the secretary-general of the International Recreation Congress.

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CURLING is becoming an all-winter sport for clubs who are installing CP ENGINEERED REFRIGERATION in their rinks. The Indian Hill Country Club, Wilmette, Illinois, and the Maple Creek Curling Club, Maple Creek, Sask., are two of 11 curling clubs that are getting CP ENGINEERED REFRIGERATION this year.



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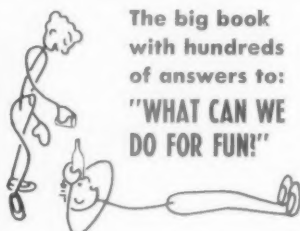
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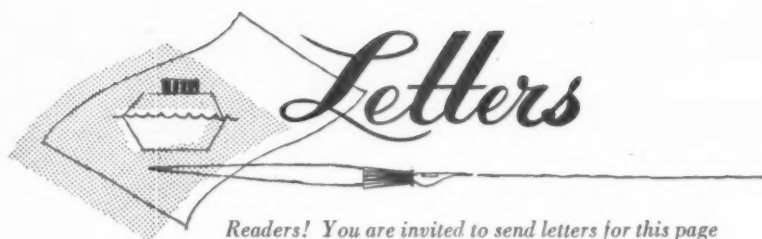
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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

Name Choosing

Sirs:

The letter from M. C. Thiltgen [June 1956] touches upon a subject of interest to all who are concerned with aiding the professional growth of the recreation field. In the states of North Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, South Carolina, and others we find an increasing acceptance of the term "recreator" as that which best describes the professional person engaged in recreation work. It is euphonic, dignified, descriptive, convenient of use, and is comparable to doctor, legislator or educator in its professional designation of a person who has qualified as a member of a respected field of human service.

When the Southern Regional Education Board and the National Recreation Association sponsored a report conference, for their jointly developed study on *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region*,* action was taken by the delegates to approve of the use of "recreator." It was found, also to be of practical help in the discussions and was used in the Southern Region Education Board's report of this meeting.

In North Carolina the first certification efforts resulted in the *North Carolina Recreator Certificate*, first issued in July of 1954.

Mr. Thiltgen, "the ball" is rolling. We feel sure, with your interest and because of the thinking you have expressed, you will help to keep it rolling. Let's hope, sir, that in this effort we can have some other reactions to your letter, and to this one.

RALPH J. ANDREWS, Director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.

* * * *

Sirs:

Since the National Recreation Association is now celebrating its Golden Anniversary, I feel that the letter of M. C. Thiltgen is quite timely. The time

* Available in book form; National Recreation Association, \$3.75.

is ripe to choose a name applicable to all recreation personnel.

Education and recreation go hand in hand to mold human character. If a worker in education is termed an "educator," would it not be equally fitting to term a worker in recreation a "recreator"?

It is my suggestion then, that all recreation personnel become nationally as well as internationally known as "recreators"!

NORMA RECORDS, an educator equally interested in becoming a recreator, Modesto, California.

The Tree of Liberty

Sirs:

The question posed by Mr. Mowrer in "Recreation—for What?", in the last December issue, lay bare what I believe to be the most fundamental evil of our times—our addiction to soul-destroying conformity. I call it fundamental because I agree with Psychiatrist Robert Lindner that the Eleventh Commandment, "Thou shalt adjust," is at the root of the senseless violence of the age, juvenile delinquency being one of its manifestations. Deplore its increase as we may, it at least demonstrates a protest, albeit a destructive one, against the straightjacket as our national uniform.

Parents, teachers, and other forces of authority in their united efforts to "integrate the child with his age-group" have made a mockery of his integrity—and their own. When we deny our children the priceless boon of solitude where the great choices of life are made, we are building in some an underground of hostility that breaks out in crime, and in others an underground of fear that breaks out in mental disease.

Happily, as Mr. Mowrer suggests, there is, among the unadjusted, a minority who put their "uncooperativeness" to a constructive use. To Beethoven, Pasteur, and Einstein, whom he mentions, might be added Columbus, Joan of Arc, Semmelweis, Freud, Gan-

dhi, and many others, who have opened the gates of freedom and truth and mercy. To the flowering of their genius and of humbler gifts, loneliness is, as Mr. Mowrer says, often a necessity.

It is this saving stubbornness, that confounds the monstrous lie of adjustment in even the best Babbitt among us, that recreation can recognize and encourage. For the pre-school child, whose imagination is king, there are the old fairy stories and myths and legends in which some unadjusted Jack climbs the beanstalk, and the ugly duckling, after sufferings known to the uninitiated, achieves swanhood. What a leg-up for the non-standardized child is this treasury of the centuries to draw upon for companionship. For youth of all ages there are dramatics which may help the player to find his role on the world stage; there are classes in painting and modeling, workshops for free experimenting. And parks, if not playgrounds, can have shrubbery in which a child can escape to his own self-communings, and hide for the duration.

The tree which the Founding Fathers planted on our soil was the tree of liberty. If we cut it down to warm and shelter ourselves in the Cold War, it will make no difference who wins it.

MARGARET LEE SOUTHARD, *Hingham, Massachusetts.*

Our Magazine Abroad

Sirs:

I noted in the March issue of RECREATION comments on the new leaflet *Recreation—An Essential Part of the City Plan*. I would be most grateful if you could forward a copy of this as soon as possible. I feel it appropriate also to express my appreciation of your magazine. Working in a city of some fifteen thousand people, I have found its prac-

tical suggestions extremely useful and its articles on the philosophy of recreation a considerable help in keeping in touch with the basic purpose of this type of work.

I find that even in another country the program ideas are in many cases readily adaptable to our own situation. The recent series of articles on the construction, maintenance and operation of a community swimming pool has been most useful to us and my copies of the issues of RECREATION in which these articles appeared are at present held by the local swimming pool committee which is finding them most valuable.

Thanks for some most excellent publications and best wishes for the future.

IAN FRENCHAM, *General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Port Pirie, South Australia.*

Inspired Leadership

Sirs:

The editorial by Dr. Douglass entitled "Inspired Leadership," which ap-

peared in the March 1956 issue of RECREATION, is one of the finest articles on this subject we have ever read. Would it be possible to obtain about twenty-five reprints of this editorial?

JULIET R. BRUSSEL, *Organization and Management Department, Girl Scouts of the United States of America.*

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Things You Should Know . .

► RECREATION MAGAZINE COMES TO YOU IN TWO PARTS THIS MONTH, and we're sure you will find Part II—*Guide to Books on Recreation*—a most valuable addition to your recreation library. Now, for the first time, recreation leaders have at their fingertips one catalogue listing 750 significant books in this field and will be able to purchase all of them through the National Recreation Association Book Center.

► SEPTEMBER 26 is the date for the official opening of the Recreation Book Center in the National Recreation Association headquarters building, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York. The new book center, a permanent book service, has been established by the Association with the help of its new Publishers' Advisory Committee and ninety-one cooperating publishing houses. It will be under the management of Alfred B. Jensen of the NRA staff, author of our "On the Campus" page. All titles in *Guide to Books on Recreation* will be available at the book center.

► PLEASE NOTE: "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" IS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE in the planning stage for RECREATION at this time. This new service will enable agencies, individuals, departments to publish notices about recreation positions open or wanted, equipment wanted or for sale, and so on, for a small charge. "Classified Advertising" is scheduled to start with our January issue.

► THE NEEDS AND PROSPECTS OF THE NATION'S SENIOR CITIZENS have been the subject of "Threescore and Five," a series of six half-hour radio programs on Wednesday evenings on the NBC network from July 25 through August 29. News commentator H. V. Kaltenborn, a senior citizen of seventy-eight, narrated the series. Tape-recorded interviews with older persons and with authorities in the field personalized the major problems. NRA's Joseph Prendergast appeared as guest authority on the August 22 program.

► CURRENT NEWSPAPER PREDICTION: "We are now moving into the biggest,

broadest, most magnificent leisure-time business boom in all history. Sales of goods identified with the leisure market in 1956 will topple every record set in 1955—and 1955's records were fantastic. . . . There is no place for the luxury leisure-time market in our nation to go except UP."—Sylvia F. Porter, columnist, *New York Post*, April 3, 1956.

► A NATIONAL AWARDS COMPETITION for salaried employees or unpaid volunteer workers in any social welfare agency, public or private, has been designed by the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare. Cash awards totaling \$13,250 will be presented in this nation-wide essay contest to welfare workers with the best ideas on "A Way to Extend Voluntary Activities and Organization in Social Welfare." Special fields of welfare work suggested as topics include, among others, juvenile delinquency, the aging, and recreation. Entrants are urged to cite practical methods, to detail personal experiences and those of other persons and agencies with similar objectives. The essays will be judged only upon their content, not their literary style. Closing date of the competition is November 15, 1956.

For complete rules and information, write to the National Awards Competition, Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, Post Office Box #2609, San Francisco, California.

► HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION, elected in May, are:

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Middle Atlantic: Bruce Bedford, Trenton, New Jersey (12); Mrs. Percival F. Brundage, Washington, D. C. (7); C. Sewall Clark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (19); F. Trubee Davison, New York, New York (32); James Kerney, Jr., Trenton, New Jersey (2); Mrs. Charles F. Wallace, Westfield, New Jersey (13).

Great Lakes: Dr. E. O. Barstow, Mid-

land, Michigan; Charles F. Burke, Akron, Ohio (2); Mrs. Frank Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minnesota (2); Mrs. Siegel Judd, Grand Rapids, Michigan (13); Mrs. James A. Kennedy, Ann Arbor, Michigan (7); Arthur G. Stangel, Manitowoc, Wisconsin (16); Mayor Charles Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Midwest: Thomas Woods, Lincoln, Nebraska (2).

Pacific Southwest: W. Herbert Allen, Los Angeles, California (5); Senator Harold Giss, Yuma, Arizona (1); Mrs. Bartlett Heard, Berkeley, California (5); Lt. General Leo D. Hermle, San Diego, California (4); Mrs. John D. Jameson, Tucson, Arizona; Samuel Makoff, Salt Lake City, Utah (2); Walter May, Beverly Hills, California (3); Richard Raoul-Duval, San Francisco, California (5); Fred Stofft, Tucson, Arizona (10).

Figures in parenthesis denote number of years of service as an NRA sponsor. Mrs. Jameson has been a member of the NRA Board of Directors for eighteen years.

► PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND HOSPITAL RECREATION INSTITUTE are now available from the National Recreation Association for one dollar a copy. The 106-page mimeographed publication covers the sessions of the institute, "Recreation for Senior Citizens in Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Institutions," sponsored by New York University School of Education and the NRA last January 18-20.

► IN A CONGRESSIONAL STUDY OF RECREATIONAL BOATING, public hearings were begun on July 2, 1956 to determine the necessity or desirability of additional federal legislation to regulate pleasure boating in the United States. Early in May, Ralph G. Klieforth of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, proposed the hearings to Representative Herbert C. Bonner, North Carolina, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The hearings mark the opening of the studies which the committee is undertaking, in advance of any specific legislation being introduced, to examine problems raised by the phenomenal growth of pleasure boating on the navigable waters of the United States. (Approximately twenty-five million Americans "go afloat" each year.)

For information on the scheduling of such hearings, write to John M. Drewry, Counsel, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. ■

Editorially Speaking

Welcome Delegates!

A warm greeting is extended to all delegates to the Second International Recreation Congress* by the National Recreation Association and by the city of Philadelphia. It is a great pleasure and privilege to have so many visitors from other lands with us. We hope all American delegates will join us in making these friends feel at home, and in helping them to get and give the most at all Congress sessions.

Not since 1932 have recreation leaders of many nations had an opportunity to meet and discuss the subject of top concern to all—recreation in its many aspects. Today's increasing leisure and mechanization make this opportunity extremely timely. The Philadelphia meeting promises to be of unusual interest.

In writing of that First International Congress, Howard Braucher said: "After all, the language of the heart's desire, the language of play and recreation, seemed much the same among the nations.

"Know you one another and thus you fulfill the law of peace. Share your songs, your music, your art, your sports, your 'heart's desire,' and you know you have shared what has greatest lasting value. Begin with what we have in common and the rest seems less important.

"One international recreation conference has more value for world peace than ten disarmament conferences."

United Nations

The eleventh anniversary of the United Nations is being celebrated on October 24 this year, by proclamation of President Eisenhower. It is urged that steps be taken locally to form UN Day committees. We hope recreation people will cooperate in forming such committees and in planning special UN

Day activities of their own—as a part of the over-all town celebration. If your mayor does not issue a proclamation, or if your community is one of less than twenty-five hundred population, take the initiative and form a committee of your own. Hold a kick-off meeting as early in September as possible. Send to the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, 316 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., for the helpful leaders' guide, *The UN is Your Business*.

Recreation Services for the Mentally Retarded

In a 1956 *Newsletter*, the National Recreation Association enclosed a short questionnaire asking what recreation services are being given the mentally retarded. The following is a brief outline of results of this inquiry. A total of forty-nine replies were received; out of these:

- Twenty-four reported a *playground* program or programs, all but one supported by tax funds. Two replies came from state schools; the other twenty-two were from public recreation departments. The "oldest," in point of starting date, was Portland, Oregon—1949. The number of individuals served ranged from ten to nineteen hundred, the latter reported by a state school. The youngest age group started at four years, but most age groups were around seven to seventeen.

- Only four *resident camp* programs were reported, and two of these were state schools.

- Eight indicated *day camp* programs, six were tax supported. One was a state school, one sponsored by an association for retarded children, and two were operated in cooperation with a local organization for retarded children. Number served ranged from thirty to a hundred and fifty, and the age range was three on up.

- Nineteen indicated a *swimming* program, all but one tax-supported. Two were state schools, one a private agency for retarded children. The number

served ranged from six to twelve hundred, the latter from a state school. The age range was from six up, the school ages being in the majority. The earliest date for such a program was 1951 (Norwood, Ohio).

- Nineteen indicated *indoor recreation* programs; two in state schools, all tax-supported. The number served ranged from six to twelve hundred (the latter a state school). Ages ranged from three up, with school ages in the majority.

- Fourteen replies indicated "other" types of recreation program, twelve tax-supported, including two state schools. The number served ranged from six to nineteen hundred, but six replies gave no figures. All ages were reported. Activities included crafts, social recreation, play groups, tours, drama, folk dancing, picnics, and outdoor winter activities.

While it is encouraging to find so many recreation departments providing some type of recreation program for the mentally retarded, it is obvious that actually this area of work has been scarcely scratched. The figures for the number of participants show that most of the groups are very small, and probably many are on a one-time or short-time basis.

The last *Park and Recreation Yearbook* (1950) listed 2,277 recreation and park agencies. Roughly, then, only about one out of every fifty has provided any type of recreation program for this group—not a very good average at all.

If there is any organization for the mentally retarded in your community, explore the possibility of working with it to provide recreation.** Perhaps your department could provide facilities, or leadership training, or parent-education, or could organize specific play groups. If there is no such organization, you still can organize special programs for the mentally retarded and can make an effort to integrate them into some of your existing programs. There's a real service you can give your community—a rewarding one. ■

** See "Happiness Through Recreation—The Detroit Plan for the Retarded Child," *RECREATION*, May 1955, pages 230-1; "Playground Plan for the Mentally Retarded Youngster" (Boston), April 1955, pages 166-7; "Swimming for Handicapped Children," including the mentally retarded (Manchester, Connecticut), February 1955, pages 84-5.

* See "It's Time to Take Off for the International Recreation Congress," page 324.

A New Look for Philadelphia



Robert W. Crawford



Many exciting things have transpired within the recreation department since the last recreation congress in this city. There will be much for International Congress delegates to see.

IT IS NEVER EASY to discard tradition. However, those of us in the recreation field who are charged with the responsibility of planning and administering recreation programs must keep pace with the times and streamline our facilities so that they can serve our twentieth century atomic age more effectively. We must constantly search for new avenues of approach, for a "new look" in our construction work, and ever strive to uplift our performance level.

Critics who claim that those of us in recreation have remained static, that we are unimaginative and that there is nothing new under the sun, are not conversant with the transformation that has taken place in Philadelphia's recreation department. The changes that have been accomplished in the past four years are little short of astounding. From the old idea that a boy, a ball, and a bat were practically all that were needed to turn a piece of ground into a playground has come a new concept of recreation, a concept of playgrounds to serve the entire family—from pre-school tot to senior citizen—with imaginative yet functional equipment and facilities so designed and constructed that they improve the tone of the neighborhood.

Four years ago, Philadelphia's recreation department launched one of the most impressive recreation programs in United States municipal history. For this capital improvement program of construction and redevelopment of recreation facilities, Philadelphia has spent approximately \$15,000,000 in the last four years. An additional \$10,000,000 is scheduled for the next four years.

With vision and imagination, the department embarked upon a plan which would supplement the usual playground equipment of a swing, slide, see-saw and jungle gym with colorful and creative apparatus designed to challenge the skill and resourcefulness of children of all ages. Although some of the apparatus is revolutionary in design, most of it has rapidly won the stamp of approval of the children,

and the department is experimenting with a number of new creations. The development of playgrounds and recreation centers has all begun to pay big dividends.

Accurate records have been kept of those areas where conventional type playgrounds were replaced by new, modern and functional facilities. These records show that the newer facilities are attracting an eight hundred per cent increase in participation.

Designed to be pleasing in line, safe to use, and stimulating to the imagination, the exciting play devices are a youngster's dream come true. They cater to the natural inclination of children to climb and romp over objects, develop basic skills, and present alluring unpredictability.

From January 1952 to June 1956, sixty recreation centers, playgrounds, parks, and squares were constructed or completely redeveloped along modern functional lines. Twenty others are now under construction.

Each playground is designed as an asset to the community and is tailored to the needs and desires of the neighborhood. A recreation facility is not merely imposed upon a community. Meetings are held with community groups and leaders, thus giving those people who will use the facility a hand in planning it. The buildings range from split-level and ranch type structures to spacious two- and three-story buildings with modern lines.

Some of the buildings are constructed of fieldstone, others of red brick, and some of the buildings boast multi-colored plexiglass windows covering entire walls from ceiling to floor, filtering the light and adding warmth to the interiors. Emphasis has been placed upon color and landscaping, contributing both physically and psychologically to the enjoyment of the facilities.

Tremendous strides have been made in construction; however, there has been no lag in program either. Keeping pace with the construction of new facilities, the recreation program has placed emphasis on reaching groups and gangs that normally do not gravitate to recreation centers, on de-

MR. CRAWFORD is recreation commissioner in Philadelphia.

velopment of senior citizen groups, overnight and day camping programs, theatre workshops, and opportunities for expression through arts and crafts. A much needed program has been developed for the physically and mentally retarded, and an excellent start has been made in providing recreation services for institutions. These activities have proved a boon to morale in hospitals and prisons.

The department of recreation recognizes, however, that no matter how interesting the physical facility may be, it fails to achieve its purpose unless the program is accompanied by concerned and dedicated leadership that understands the dignity of each individual and makes every effort to provide opportunity for expression of the innate potentials of each participant.

In addition to normally accepted recreation programs, a number of innovations have been introduced: toy-lending libraries; play streets; teen-age dances with live music; indoor tennis facilities; picnic kits for issue to schools, churches, industrial outfits, as well as other groups; permits for over six hundred street showers; and a variety of other activities too numerous to list.

To make play areas more alluring, different themes were developed and found to be very effective. At Nelson Playground the tot-lot was designed to simulate a seaport complete with a concrete ship which doubles as a sandbox, a wharf, and a giant porpoise climbing and sliding device.

To youngsters using the facilities of the Simpson Memorial Playground, dedicated May 3, 1956, the tot-lot is the old Wild West transplanted. Many an imaginary Indian has been felled in his tracks by the Davy Crocketts who have fought the battle of the Alamo in the unique log stockade.

The Myers Playground is a model facility with outstanding play sculpture added to standard play equipment. Very popular among the youngsters is a grazing giraffe cast in bronze, with legs and neck polished to a satiny smoothness, that can be used as a climbing and sliding device.

The facilities include areas for small children, teen-agers, parents, and senior citizens. The entire area is attractively planted and landscaped. The senior citizens' area is on a lower level, almost independent of the rest of the grounds.

The Marion Anderson and Fredric R. Mann Recreation Centers were dedicated in July 1955 and January 1956 respectively. These large centers cost in the neighborhood of \$800,000 each, excluding the land. Each has a full size, attractively colored modern gymnasium which can seat eight hundred people, and an auditorium, with a well-designed, functional stage, which seats three hundred people. There are clubrooms, active and quiet game rooms, exercise rooms, lounge and television rooms, craftrooms, staff lounging quarters, and complete kitchen facilities.

The Mann Center has a complete neighborhood health clinic with a separate entrance. With the exception of the one room in which the medical equipment is housed, this space also can be utilized for the recreation program.

At both centers the outdoor facilities include a modern swimming pool with ample deck space for lounging, a small tot area, children's playground equipment, space for basketball, volleyball, baseball, football, handball, badminton,

shuffleboard, horseshoes, and a spray pool—providing vast opportunities for a variety of activities for all ages.

Recreation in Philadelphia has come of age. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* recently summed it up neatly when it said, "The youngster who doesn't have fun at one of the 'new look' playgrounds simply isn't trying." ■



Buildings range from split-level and ranch types to spacious two- and three-story structures, no two the same.



Youngsters' dreams become reality! Exciting new play devices, catering to the child's natural inclination, are favorites.



All ages are offered opportunities for expression through arts and crafts. The program keeps pace with the new and expanding facilities.



One of the many new modern recreation centers now dotting the city, operated by the recreation department.

It's Time To Take Off for—

The INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

September 30 to October 5



Philadelphia's famous string bands will help to make the Congress week memorable.



Eugene Ormandy will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in a concert for the International Recreation Congress.

The city of Philadelphia is ready to welcome you with warm hospitality, special plans, and surprises. Delegates from other countries, many of whom came to the United States last spring (see "Cooperative Community Exchange Project," page 326), are now gathering for the meeting. Response from American delegates is also exceedingly gratifying.

For the first time since 1932, the National Recreation Association is calling together representatives from around the world to discuss a common concern—recreation. Details of the outstanding program of five general sessions, sixty section meetings, tours and field trips, the international banquet, demonstration and workshop sessions, educational and commercial exhibits are described in a brochure, available from International Recreation Congress, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York. The complete Congress program will be available when the registration desk opens on Sunday, September 30, at the Bellevue Stratford.

Since publication of the Congress brochure, important changes have been made affecting evening sessions. The Philadelphia Orchestra, originally scheduled for Monday evening, will present its concert on Wednesday evening. The opening ceremony of the international meeting, in Monday evening's general session, will be presented at the Bellevue Stratford. Tuesday evening will feature the colorful and interesting outdoor program at Reyburn Park Plaza.

Through all the activities this year, recreation delegates will not only be making new friends, but will be meeting old friends from all parts of the world. May this Interna-

tional Recreation Congress illustrate the power of recreation to draw closer together the peoples of the world.

International Congress Advisory Committee

In addition to those previously mentioned (RECREATION, May and June issues), the following have accepted membership in this committee of which former President Herbert Hoover is honorary chairman:

E. A. SCHUTTENHELM, head of the department of youth and adult education of the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, has been interested in youth leadership and leadership training since 1932. He has served as secretary to the Netherlands Youth Community and secretary of the National Boy Scout Council.



Schüttenheim

N. H. KHANDKER was born in East Pakistan and now is an official of the Pakistan Government with headquarters in Karachi. He is active in many athletic and sport organizations in Pakistan, both as participant and as organizer and official. Before the creation of Pakistan, he was also active in India. With the government of Pakistan he is controller of printing and stationery.



Khandker

GABRIEL RAMIREZ, program director of the Voice of Latin America in Mexico, is prominent in social welfare activities in his native country. A radio executive and writer, he has also been active in organization of festivals in all parts of Mexico.



Ramirez

DR. GUIDO VIANELLO is national secretary of ENAL, Italy's National Association for the Welfare of Workers, an organization with over two million members. He is editor of various publications in Italy and an expert on economic, social welfare, and sport problems. He is president of a number of sport clubs and national technical director of the National Sports Center.



Vianello

THABET NAZIF KHALIDI of Jordan is his country's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations. He is a graduate of the American University of Beirut and has served in the Jordan Government as director of press for the ministry of foreign affairs, as director of broadcasting and as chief of protocol at the royal palace.



Khalidi

RECREATION

DIRECTORY OF EXHIBITS

Many new exhibitors will be with us this year. Their displays will be presented in three sections: one on the ballroom floor; one on the eighteenth floor, and one will be an outdoor display at the Reyburn Park Plaza. Demonstrations of equipment are scheduled for Tuesday evening at the plaza exhibit, to be preceded by a parade from the hotel to the park. The occasion will be a festive one, with gay decorations, a concert by a famous string band, and folk dancing.

An "equipment workshop," in which the exhibitors will participate, is planned as a part of the Congress program. Another "first" this year will be the Recreation Book Center, which will display all of the recreation books listed in *Guide to Books on Recreation—Part II* of this (September) issue of RECREATION. This book center will be staffed

with personnel to help you select the books you want.

The Department of the Army, the Air Force, and the American Red Cross will have display and recruiting booths on the eighteenth floor. Other educational exhibitors will include the Federal Inter-Agency Committee for Recreation, Education-Recreation Conference of the National Social Work Assembly, the American Recreation Society, the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

The following countries have thus far indicated that they will provide exhibits: Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, England, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, and Malaya.

EXHIBIT	BOOTH	EXHIBIT	BOOTH	EXHIBIT	BOOTH
<i>Ballroom Floor</i>					
WILSON SPORTING GOODS COMPANY Chicago, Illinois	1	PIONEER- PLAYGROUND - PARK - GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT Litchfield, Michigan	26	THE MEXICO FORCE Mexico, Pennsylvania	57-A-58
BOLCO ATHLETIC COMPANY Los Angeles, California	2	THE MACGREGOR COMPANY Cincinnati, Ohio	27	EDUCATIONAL	58-A
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA Washington, D. C.	3	ARMSTRONG HARRIS COMPANY Oak Ridge, Tennessee	28	PENNSYLVANIA ATHLETIC PRODUCTS Division of General Tire and Rubber Company Akron, Ohio	59
DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY Plymouth, Michigan	4	PERIPOLE PRODUCTS, INC. Brooklyn, New York	29	PLUME TRADING AND SALES COMPANY, INC. Monroe, New York	60
PEPSI-COLA COMPANY New York, New York	5-6	THE FELT CRAFTERS Plaistow, New Hampshire	30	THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	60-A
HANNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY Athens, Georgia	7	A. G. SPALDING & BROTHERS, INC. New York, New York	31	EDUCATIONAL	61
SQUARE DANCE ASSOCIATES Freeport, New York	8	RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA Camden, New Jersey	32	EDUCATIONAL	61-A
NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION	9	DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO. Framingham, Massachusetts	33-34	FROST WOVEN WIRE COMPANY Washington, D. C.	62
SUN Aired Bag COMPANY Sunland, California	10	PLAY SCULPTURE COMPANY A Division of Creative Playthings, Inc. New York, New York	35	EDUCATIONAL	62-A
NATIONAL PARK AND RECREATION SUPPLY COMPANY South Haven, Michigan	11	PYROTEX LEATHER COMPANY Leominster, Massachusetts	36-37	ALLAN HERSCHELL COMPANY, INC. North Tonawanda, New York	63
CLEVELAND CRAFTS COMPANY Cleveland, Ohio	12	THE PROGRAM AIDS COMPANY New York, New York	38	CARPENTER MONOLITHIC ICE RINK FLOOR Cleveland, Ohio	63-A
HILLERICH & BRADSBY COMPANY* Louisville, Kentucky	13	DEWALT, INC. Lancaster, Pennsylvania	39-40	W. J. VOIT RUBBER CORPORATION* New York, New York	64
THE SEVEN-UP COMPANY St. Louis, Missouri	14-15	AMERICAN JUNIOR BOWLING CONGRESS Chicago, Illinois	41	INTERNATIONAL	65
CHICAGO ROLLER SKATE COMPANY Chicago, Illinois	16	AMERICAN PLAYGROUND DEVICE COMPANY* Anderson, Indiana	42	INTERNATIONAL	66
KALAH GAME COMPANY* South Chelmsford, Massachusetts	17	MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY Grinnell, Iowa	43-44-45 46-47	INTERNATIONAL	67
CASTELLO FENCING EQUIPMENT COMPANY New York, New York	18	<i>Eighteenth Floor</i>		INTERNATIONAL	68
THE J. E. BURKE COMPANY* New Brunswick, New Jersey	19	AMERICAN SHUFFLEBOARD COMPANY Union City, New Jersey	51	PHILADELPHIA INFORMATION	69-70
THE DINGMAN COMPANY Sioux City, Iowa	20	EARL H. HURLEY ASSOCIATES Corry, Pennsylvania	52	INTERNATIONAL	71
RAWLINGS SPORTING GOODS CO.* St. Louis, Missouri	21	NISSEN TRAMPOLINE COMPANY* Cedar Rapids, Iowa	53	INTERNATIONAL	72
J. C. LARSON COMPANY, INC. Chicago, Illinois	22	GAME-TIME, INCORPORATED Litchfield, Michigan	54	INTERNATIONAL	73
PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATES, INC. New York, New York	23	NU-PRODUCTS CORPORATION Cambridge, Massachusetts	55	CENTRAL TEXAS IRON WORKS Waco, Texas	74
MAGNUS BRUSH & CRAFT MATERIALS New York, New York	24	PHILADELPHIA TORO COMPANY Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	56	RECREATION BOOK CENTER	75
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY New York, New York	25	ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	56-A	MIDWEST POOL AND COURT COMPANY* St. Louis, Missouri	76
		EDUCATIONAL	57	WORLD WIDE GAMES* Delaware, Ohio	77
				EDUCATIONAL	78
				EDUCATIONAL	78-A
				EDUCATIONAL	79-A
				EDUCATIONAL	80
				EDUCATIONAL	80-A
				EDUCATIONAL	81-81-A

* See advertisement in this issue, Index of Advertisers on page 360.

Cooperative Community Exchange Project

Nineteen national leaders in recreation, from fourteen nations, have been participating this summer in the first "Cooperative Community Recreation Project." This project, conceived by the International Recreation Service of the National Recreation Association, is being carried out through the United States Department of State and the National Recreation School, with the assistance of scores of cooperating American cities.

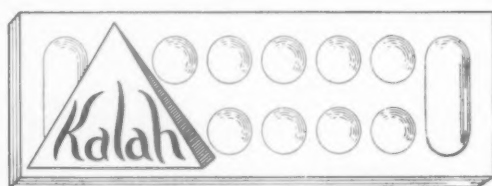
One of many exchange programs made possible by the United States Government in several fields, this particular program is unique in the part which American cities have played in it. The cooperating cities have served as hosts in the fullest meaning of the word, by providing room, board, and incidental expenses for their guests from all parts of the world. This represents a major contribution in money, in addition to the administrative and staff time which has been given to make the field visits valuable experiences for these recreation leaders from other countries. A later report on the program will give more details, but tribute to the participation of American cities is in order at this time.

The plan for the project included several different phases. After a brief period of interviews at the National Recreation School in New York, the leaders spent a week in Washington for orientation at the Washington International Cen-

ter. Then followed ten days at the National Recreation Association in New York for general background lectures and discussion on recreation in the United States, combined with a full schedule of field visits to many different kinds of recreation programs and facilities in the New York metropolitan area. At the end of June the leaders left for twelve weeks of visits to American cities, each leader visiting six cities for periods of one to four weeks each. In mid-September the group reconvenes in New York for another ten-day series of lecture and discussion sessions on specific aspects of recreation in the United States—administration, finance, planning, program. The International Recreation Congress will complete the program, except for a final week of reports and evaluation.

Participants in this first cooperative exchange program are outstanding leaders in their own countries; and it has been helpful that their knowledge of English has proved to be excellent. Plans are already under way for another exchange program in 1957, and it is hoped that such projects will become annual events.

Those from other lands who are participating this year are: *Australia*, Miss Margaret Wiseman, crafts director in secondary and private schools in New South Wales; *Egypt*, Adel Taher, general secretary of the Supreme Council of Youth Welfare, Cairo; *France*, Robert Cransac, physical education professor, Orleans; *Greece*, Dimitrios Lezos, director of recreation, Athens, and Otto Szymiczek, coach of the Greek Olympic Team (track and field), Athens; *Haiti*, Clovis Bonhomme, director of the Lycee Antenor Firmin and an official of the bureau of sports of the National Department of Education, Port-au-Prince; *Iran*, Ahmad Izad-Panah, physical educator and vice-president, Track and Field Federation, Ahmad Moallemian, secretary of Iranian Track and Field Federation, and Kazem Rahbary, physical education and athletic director of secondary schools, all from Tehran; *Iraq*, Abbas Khudier Shyjah, director, Tel Mohamad Community Center, Baghdad; *Israel*, Yehuda Erel, superintendent of recreation and education, Tel-Aviv; *Italy*, Paolo Vinci, chief of press and public relations office, ENAL (National Association for the Welfare of Workers), Rome; *Japan*, Goichi Matsubara, executive director of the National Recreation Association of Japan, Yokohama, and Taisuke Nishida, social education inspector, National Ministry of Education, Tokyo; *The Netherlands*, Mrs. Hendrika Boersma-Smit, organizer of youth activities for "Hervormde Jeugdraad" of the Dutch Reformed Church, Amsterdam, and Antonius van Baars, secretary general, Catholic Youth Council, Utrecht; *Pakistan*, Wadood Ahmad Jilani, general secretary, Pakistan Association of Social Workers, Karachi; *Union of South Africa*, Rudolf W. J. Opperman, senior professional officer and organizer of physical education and recreation, Johannesburg; *Uruguay*, Homero Balbino Garroto Abreu, professor of physical education, National Commission of Physical Education, Carmelo. ■



KALAH—An American adaptation of an ancient game of skill requiring neither dice, spinner nor cards. Recreation Directors find it the most alluring game used on their playgrounds. Has such an interest span that it is the only game played by the hour, day after day without supervision. Featured in UNICEF Recreation Kit.

Simple uniform rules in use in schools and on playgrounds from coast to coast.

KALAH GAME CO.

P. O. Box 211, Dorchester 24, Mass.

Public Recreation Expands in New Mexico

Dorothy I. Cline and Armond H. Seidler



John F. Simms
Governor

*Governor John F. Simms
speaks up for recreation at
his state's first conference.*



This state, famed for its scenic beauty, now turns its attention to the developing of public recreation.

HISTORIC SANTA FE, oldest and one of the most colorful state capitals in the United States, was the scene of New Mexico's first state recreation conference, called by Governor John F. Simms, March 17, 1956. The one-day meeting was the culmination of the efforts of a few individuals over many years to focus attention on the rapidly expanding field of public recreation in New Mexico.

The urgent need for such an all-state meeting was the direct outgrowth of the passage of a cigarette tax law by the 1955 legislature, with a cent-a-package tax earmarked for recreation purposes. The conference was called to consider and discuss "uses of the cigarette tax money for recreation; state statutes affecting recreation, and the responsibility of state government in recreation."

The cigarette tax law established the County and Municipality Recreation Fund in the state treasurer's office, and provided for distribution of money from this fund to governing bodies of incorporated areas and counties in accordance with the proportionate rate of sales in each city or county to total state sales. Local governing bodies are responsible for establishing a Juvenile Recreational Fund, and for spending money for construction and operation of recreation facilities and for personnel. The facilities and programs must be suitable primarily for juveniles, but adults may not be excluded from facilities equally suitable for juveniles and adults. The act authorized cities and counties to issue revenue bonds, pledging cigarette tax funds, for the acquisition, construction, repair, extension, improvement of any recreation facility.

MISS CLINE is director of health, physical education and recreation of the New Mexico State Department of Education, and MR. SEIDLER is head of the department of health and physical education at Highlands University, Las Vegas.

The first funds were distributed to cities and counties in August 1955, and during the succeeding months scores of questions poured into various state offices relating to the intent of the legislature, fiscal procedures, duties of city and county officials, organization of local park-recreation commissions, and the position of the schools. Although a 1945 statute enabled cities, counties, and school districts to establish and maintain separate or joint programs, the cigarette tax act did not specifically authorize schools to receive or expend the cigarette tax funds. Conflicting opinions from state and local officials and delays in formulating policies for the expenditure of recreation funds prompted state officials to arrange the conference. The planning committee consisted of co-chairmen, Dorothy I. Cline and Larry Waterman, acting president of the New Mexico Recreation Association; Dr. Joe F. Dickson, director of health and physical education, Eastern New Mexico University, and president of the New Mexico Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Lee Robinson, director of the state park commission; Robert Wistrand, public relations.

Governor Simms, one of the youngest governors in the United States today, reflected a broad and informed interest in all forms of recreation in his opening remarks to the three hundred conferees:

"Most of the cost of a pack of cigarettes goes up in smoke. But as a result of our recreational fund, thousands of people who smoke will leave something more tangible all over the state than cellophane wrappers and crushed-out cigarette butts. They will leave a tangible memorial—a recreational program, and it's going to be very important! The recreational funds can be used for various community projects, such as painting, tennis courts, woodcarving, crafts, swimming, square dancing and music. . . . The money can be used for physical plants, for projects, for professional

leadership, for promotion. Any individual who finds personal satisfaction in one or more hobbies seldom has the time or the inclination to get bored, to drink excessively, and to engage in what the professionals call anti-social behavior. He, or she, is less likely to join gangs, to wind up in a mental hospital, or in a . . . state penitentiary."

The concept of recreation *planning* predominated throughout the conference. According to Governor Simms, "The Civil War general was correct when he said that the only thing that is worse than a poor plan is no plan at all. . . . It becomes increasingly obvious . . . that we have to devote more and more attention to the planning of state and local recreation policies and programs. . . . We ought to plan today on how we are going to use all our resources; how we are going to use our funds; what we are going to develop; what we are going to emphasize. . . ."

Since \$600,000 will be distributed to seventy-three cities and thirty-two counties during the first year's operation of the program, State Comptroller Dan M. Smith said he would attempt to "stimulate planning at the county and municipal level by requiring specific items in the budget of each governmental unit for salaries, construction, bonds, equipment, supplies and services." He urged every official and citizen interested in recreation to actively participate in planning by attending the state tax commission budget hearings.

There are a lot of people in every state who still cling to the idea that public recreation is a luxury program, a frill, certainly not a necessity. Governor Simms knocked this old-fashioned concept into a cocked hat when he elaborated

on the economics of recreation, ". . . Every taxpayer and every businessman has an economic stake in this recreational development program because if it does what we think it will do, it will save lots of money, as well as cost lots of money. Good recreational facilities and services attract tourists; they attract business; they attract new industry. From a very practical point of view, then, our businessmen, civic leaders, taxpayers and voters, in general, should be concerned about local and state parks, roadways, parkways, scenic and historical areas, and the protection of all of our physical assets that can be used for recreational programs. . . . Certainly the healthy economic growth of New Mexico depends as much on land use, acquisition of playgrounds, employment of trained recreation workers, and the building of craftshops as it does upon garbage collection, street paving, traffic control, public utility development, or other problems we face in many fast-growing communities today."

The state recreation conference was a bench mark in the development of local and state recreation in New Mexico. Cigarette tax funds will be used more effectively at the local level because individuals representing forty-one cities, thirteen villages, eight counties, eleven park-recreation commissions, and seventy-seven schools received first-hand information on recreation essentials. The state program moved forward when the governor stated he would shortly appoint a state recreation advisory committee to study all phases of recreation, including any form of legislation that might be presented to the 1957 legislature. A full-fledged recreation program, encompassing all types of government units, has come into existence in the land of the conquistadors. ■

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Square Dancing Under the Stars

The park board in Fort Wayne, Indiana, has done much to stimulate local square dancing among both youngsters and adults. Dancing in the park is a pleasant activity on summer evenings.



Harry S. Grabner

SQUARE DANCING under the stars has been a popular activity in the Fort Wayne Park Department since 1949, when this type of dancing was revived via a big dancing party under the stars. Everybody had a wonderful time!

With the entertainment of both children and adults in mind, the machinery was set up to use three hard-surfaced tennis courts at one of the playgrounds. Bea Schneck was engaged as the caller and the services of Nancy Lee and the Hilltoppers of Radio Station WOWO were obtained to provide music. One of the large department stores, Wolf and Dessauer, agreed to pay for the cost of the caller and music as a public service, while the park department undertook the care of all other items such as lights, policing, public address system, and personnel.

By the end of that summer, this weekly activity had outgrown the playground site and we were confronted with the problem as to where to hold the dances in 1950. The Pi Chapter of the Psi Iota Xi Sorority agreed to hard surface an area (100 by 110 feet) adjacent to a large pavilion in Foster Park. This site had formerly been used as a tennis court and was chosen because it had ample parking facilities. In event of rain, the dances could be held under cover in the pavilion. Since Bea Schneck had moved away, Bob Taylor assumed the duties of caller and has acted as such ever since; and Wolf and Dessauer and the park department again co-sponsored the dances as a public service.

By the summer of 1952 a second square dance area (100 by 200 feet) had been constructed adjacent to a remodeled barn in McMillen Park through the cooperation of Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen. The barn houses restrooms and a concession stand, while the fluorescent-lighted dance area

is one of the finest in this part of the country. Thus, in 1952, we began to have two large public square dances each week.

Originally, the second dance had been scheduled for Friday night but we soon found that, with hundreds of lakes in this part of Indiana, many people left for "the lake" on this night. It was in 1953, however, that we started the schedule of "Dancing Under the Stars" at Foster Park on Tuesday night and at McMillen Park on Thursday night, from 8:00 to 10:30 P.M.

In the spring of 1955 the hard-surface area at Foster Park received a new set of lights, a higher fence at the ends, and posts and lines were added to make the area serviceable for tennis during the day and night. The posts are constructed so that they can be removed, for dancing, and a plate used to cover the posthole. In the future the hard surface area at McMillen Park may also be made available for tennis.

Since 1949 approximately 200,000 dancers and spectators have been in attendance. Particularly at McMillen Park on Thursday nights we look on the square dance as one phase of the "Family Night" program. Here the swimming pool is open at night to encourage family swims, the kiddy-land and pony rides are available, baseball and softball games, little league and pony league games are played. With ample parking space, picnic facilities, and playground apparatus, it is a pleasant park in which to spend the hot summer evenings.

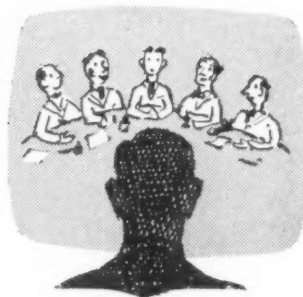
Dances at both locations have been free, and attendance indicates that the people of Fort Wayne want this activity. Certain rules — including: no dancing in shorts, jeans, slacks, or Bermuda shorts; no wearing of hats by men; and so on — are followed; and, in seven years of operation, the activity has been comparatively easy to administer.

The "Dancing Under the Stars" program has made square dancing available and fun for everyone. ■

MR. GRABNER is assistant superintendent of recreation in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Integrated City Planning in Action

Mavis W. Reuter



"You Are There"* during the anything-but-usual joint planning action of the city planning board, library board, board of education, board of recreation commission, and the city council.

THE TIME is January 12, 1956. The scene is the planning board room in City Hall, East Orange, New Jersey. Members of the recreation commission, the board of education, the library board, and the planning board have come together to discuss mutual plans.

The meeting was called by the chairman of the committee on parks, playgrounds and schools of the East Orange Planning Board. As the last person wedges his chair in place around the long conference table, the bold-faced clock on the wall shows eight P.M. All things are as they were then—except, *you are there!*

The chairman opens the meeting with a moment of silent prayer.

Reporter: This is one of several meetings which have been held between the four boards represented here. At a previous meeting, the chairman of the finance committee of the city council shared in the discussion. This evening two visitors are present; they are foreign students who are attending Upsala College: Shahan Galoostian from Iran and Ken Sohn from Korea. In introducing them the chairman has explained that the meeting this evening is an example of grass-roots democracy which the students might like to take back to their native lands.

Chairman: The purpose of this meeting is to discuss definite changes in plans at Ashland and Stockton Schools which were presented at the previous meeting; namely, the incorporation of a branch library in the new building to be constructed at Ashland School, the inclusion also of recreation fieldhouse facilities in the new building, and a change in the placement of the new kindergarten rooms at Stockton School in order to accommodate the expansion of East Orange Oval Playfield. Dr. Kentopp, would you like to lead off with an explanation of the diagrams?

Superintendent of Schools (pointing to an architect's drawing): Plans for the building to be erected at Ashland will be enlarged in order to accommodate two extra grades which will be transferred from the present building. In this way space will be available in the present building to house the public library branch.

Member of the Library Board: I thought the branch library was to be in the new building.

Librarian: That was the original plan, Mr. Lyon. I am afraid we did not apprise all our board members of the

change which was made at the request of the library staff. In a small meeting between two or three members of the board of education and two or three members of the board of library trustees, we studied in detail this area as to population, the juvenile question, and the direction from which the library patrons would be drawn. We found that the branch library would be more satisfactory if located in the original building at Ashland with an entrance on Park Avenue, and we are grateful to the board of education for making it possible to place it there.

Superintendent of Schools: We plan to give the library a separate entrance so that adult patrons will not regard it as a school library, and an appropriate sign will be designed by Mr. Hopkins and his staff and placed in front.

Librarian: This area is a dead spot in the city at the present time from the standpoint of library facilities and a real job needs to be done here. The library will certainly use the auditorium from time to time.

Member of the City Council (who serves on the planning board): What are parking accommodations at Ashland?

Business Manager of the Board of Education: The parking lot adjoining the present building and the stadium is not large, but I believe most of the library patrons will walk to and from; and, of course, when we have a stadium event people line the streets with cars in every direction.

Superintendent of Recreation: While you are up, Dr. Kentopp, would you mind pointing out where the fieldhouse is to be located?

Superintendent of Schools: I'll be very glad to. As most of you know, we placed the new building very close to this south boundary in order to give as much unbroken playground expanse as possible. The fieldhouse facilities also were worked out in small meetings between the board of education and the recreation department. The northeast corner of the building which affords a view of the entire playground was selected as the supervisor's office. A general purpose room adjoins the office and will provide the recreation department with a special unit designed for their needs.

Superintendent of Recreation: We are certainly grateful to your board for placing the new building where it will give the best possible advantage to the playground; perhaps now is the time to find out what areas we will be expected to maintain.

MRS. REUTER is chairman of parks, playgrounds and schools of the East Orange, New Jersey, Planning Board.

* With due apologies to the Prudential Insurance Company, sponsor of "You Are There" on CBS-TV.

Superintendent of Schools: We had hoped that the recreation department would maintain all grounds except the football field.

Superintendent of Recreation: Will there be a space where large, heavy equipment may be stored?

Superintendent of Schools: Much space under the grandstands could be utilized entirely by the recreation department.

Member of the Planning Board: Is the new school building going to be large enough? Where can expansion be made in case the future enrollment should happen to exceed what is now predicted?

Reporter: While there is much lively discussion about the growth of East Orange, the exodus to the suburbs, and so forth, may I ask you a question or two, Madame Chairman? Does the planning board leave most of this development to the various boards or does your board also initiate original plans for an area?

Chairman: Indeed, we do. It was the planning board's suggestion to put a branch library in this area.

Reporter: How do you arrive at such decisions? How did you know a branch library was needed there?

Chairman: The planning board is divided into small working committees which study a particular field of city planning. My committee has detailed maps showing the location of all schools, libraries, parks and playgrounds and the distance citizens must travel for service from each. We simply had no library in this part of the city and the heavily populated area indicated that library service should improve the neighborhood. The master plan also recommends incorporating library, school, and recreation facilities into neighborhood centers not only as a direct saving to taxpayers but to help encourage neighborhood cooperation.

Reporter: The master plan?

Chairman: East Orange has a complete master plan which was drawn up several years ago by professional city planners. This plan ties together the work of the various committees on our board; but, as you know, city planning never stands still and a master plan must be adjusted, revised, and added to as time goes on. Today, for that reason, a professional city planner acts as consultant to the East Orange Planning Board.

Reporter: You say the master plan calls for neighborhood centers. Is that the reason you suggested the inclusion of a fieldhouse in the new building?

Chairman: I am not sure that suggestion came from the planning board, though we were quick to recommend it after it was made—which proves the value of these joint meetings. Every member is interested in effective planning, and ideas shoot out from all directions. There is general pooling of knowledge and information, everyone profits, everyone helps solve the problem.

Reporter: This joint planning between city boards is unusual isn't it? Do other municipal commissions get together like this?

Chairman: I certainly hope so. Sound planning depends on earnest discussion. Areas where mutual development would not only serve a greater number of persons, but would beautify the neighborhood and enhance property

values is a *must*, it seems to me. I also believe it is the planning board's duty to bring the various commissions together. *Planning* is the logical place for the stage to be set and meetings to originate. Then small bilateral meetings may go on from there as you have heard about this evening. The planning board, having an over-all responsibility for the city as to zoning, traffic, capital expenditures, and so on, can prove an effective buffer between boards which, as may be expected and desired, are a little overambitious in their own field.

Reporter: Is Ashland the only area where such concerted action is taking place?

Chairman: It is the only place where all three services are provided on one tract of land, but there are several areas being developed between the recreation department and the board of education. One already completed on the opposite side of the city to Ashland is Washington Playground which adjoins the school and is complete with fieldhouse and play areas for all ages. It affords adequate playground during school time and a neighborhood area all year round. It is a beautiful development, and much credit goes to Mr. John Faust and the National Recreation Association for this particular achievement, which stands out as a fine example for similar undertakings. You are going to hear about another one right now. Have you the drawings for the new building at Stockton School, Dr. Kentopp?

Superintendent of Schools: Yes, it's right here. You see we have turned the building completely around and placed it over on the corner so there will be no interference whatever with the playground; on the contrary, East Orange Oval is quite nicely complemented by this arrangement.

Chairman of the Planning Board: Another general purpose room is to be included in this building, is it not?

Superintendent of Schools: Yes, it is designed very much like the one at Ashland and will be shared by the school and the recreation department.

Chairman of the Planning Board: The master plan calls for the development of a neighborhood center in this area also. We have made a good start with joining the school to the playground, and the other acquisitions can be earmarked for future improvement. So long as each commission knows what the other's plans are, cooperation, I feel sure, will implement their achievement.

Chairman: I certainly wish to underline Mr. Quinn's remarks and to say that anytime any of the boards represented here desires a meeting of this kind, if you will let me know, or call the secretary to the planning board, we shall go about scheduling it immediately. In the meantime, you will have ample notice of the next meeting when it is called. Stockton School is not so involved as the development at Ashland, so that most of us understand pretty well how the board of education and the recreation department will follow through on it. The time is nearing ten o'clock, so if there is nothing further, the meeting is adjourned.

Reporter: The members push their chairs back in evident satisfaction with what has been accomplished in this meeting and those that have preceded it. After a few "small conferences" around the room, they say good night to each other and leave. ■



Mara, the country's top authority on Cambodian - Siamese dances.

The Use of Folklore in Program

—Is illustrated by presentation
of
Land of the Playful Dragon.

Mara

THE NEW YEAR celebration, the pagan and festival of the dragon, was the delight of my own childhood in Manchuria and Cambodia — and what child in any country could resist it?

The dragon, the length of a city block, red and gold and glittering, was surrounded by "distinguished barbarians" on stilts. The dragon moved, swayed, danced, flirted, snapped playfully, sulked, was coaxed, and swayed again, moving way above the festival crowd of jugglers, dancers, banners, sparklers, lanterns, firecrackers — and children, children, everywhere, gazing, watching, laughing, and remembering — as I remember it now, more vividly with time.

So I approached the idea of a Cambodian dance program for children with the thought of sharing with American children some of the experiences which are the heritage of every Asian child and which had so enriched my own early years. I wanted to open to American children the wonderful world of Oriental folklore — with its lovable, noisy, clumsy dragons who bring good luck and prosperity to their villages.

My second purpose in creating *Land of the Playful Dragon* was to try to instill in American children some of the

Oriental respect for dance. To be a dancer in Cambodia (as well as in Java and Bali) is a profession of honor—for the ability to dance is considered a gift from the gods.

Congress Feature

Mara and her dancers are performing the charming *Land of the Playful Dragon* — a dance-play of a Cambodian legend — for International Recreation Congress delegates at a demonstration session on Thursday afternoon, October 4. This has been performed throughout this country, giving American children a fascinating glimpse of the cultural heritage of children on the other side of the world. What beautiful, tasteful program in your recreation department, based upon national or local folklore, would likewise be intriguing to the children of Cambodia? What legends, that we all know, symbolize the beauty of our land? Beauty need not be professional to be effective.

Don't miss this!

scended from this long-ago marriage of a goddess and a mortal.

This legend still lives in the customs of Cambodia. To the present day, all little girls who show exceptional ability to dance, no matter how humble their parentage, are taken at the age of seven to the Royal Palace at Pnom Pehn to test their skill. If a child shows she has inherited the goddess' ability to dance, she becomes one of the court dancers (a position of great esteem) and lives in the Royal Palace. *Land of the Playful Dragon* is the story of one such little dancer.

My third aim was to stimulate children's sense of beauty, to give them the feeling of *fairy tale*, the quality of beauty unexplained and simple. The charm of old fairy tales is often destroyed in the modern process of making a reward out of a gift (the beauty of a fairy tale princess is a free gift, not a reward for being smart or good or what not).

So I have not rationalized the legends into a story with a moral for children. The beauty of the goddess and the dance she bestowed on the world, the comic magnificence of the dragon, the good fortune of the little dancer who goes to live in the palace and marry the king, the charm, humor, or wisdom of the other characters — all evolved through the centuries for the esthetic satisfaction they could give. They are their own justification for being—and I have presented them in that spirit.

MARA was born in Manchuria of Russian-French parents. She has lived and studied Oriental dance forms in many Far East lands and has appeared in theatres in Europe, Asia, and America.

According to Cambodian legend, dance was brought to the world by the Goddess Apsara, who fell in love with a handsome hunter and forsook immortality to bear him a child. All the dancers and musicians of the world are de-



Mai-Lan, a talented little Indo-Chinese dancer, aged nine, plays leading role.



The dragon, Kum-A-Long, is the guardian of a Cinderella. A clumsy but lovable pet, his frolicsome ways and antics captivate children the world over.

The Land of the Playful Dragon was selected for presentation to recreation leaders at the International Recreation Conference in Philadelphia—not only for its success in acquainting children with another way of life in a different part of the world, but also as a demonstration of a program for children which finds no need to sacrifice artistic integrity in appealing to young audiences. ■

* * * *

This production also illustrates the sort of thing that can be done with the use of the dance and folklore in a recreation program. Even though the professional execution would not be attained, the building and presentation of a legend or story in good taste and through dance movement or drama can attain beauty, effectiveness, and be educational as well as joyous. The working out of such a story stimulates children's imaginations, and can bring to life their own cultural heritage.

The presentation by an accomplished artist such as Mara, will be an experience of quality, and it should open up to the recreation program leader-with-imagination new vistas in the matter of setting the standards of production and performance; for what leader, after all, does not need to raise his sights and/or to receive fresh stimulation and new approaches to better and more effective activities?

It also will acquaint recreation leaders with one of the outstanding professional dancers of the country and with a production which might be available to them for their own community.

Kum-A-Long, the dragon—by the way—is a genuine Asiatic dragon very different from the wicked dragons of western legends. The dragons of the East are friendly, kindly protectors and guardians of their people. Each city and village has its own dragon, who dances in all the parades with which they celebrate their holidays. Thus it

is very natural to Indochinese children that, when a child needs a protector, her guardian should give her a dragon for a pet.

The dragon has a very important place in the legendary history of Indochina—and is the national emblem of Indochina, just as the American eagle is the national emblem of the United States. The biggest dragons, though, are those of China and Manchuria, who are as long as several city blocks and need more than a hundred dancers to carry them in parades.

And if one looks for them at the right time and in the right places, one can even find these friendly, protecting dragons in the United States too. Every year in February, when the people of Chinatown in New York and San Francisco celebrate the Chinese New Year, a lively and gorgeous dragon parades through the streets with them!

Don't miss Mara's Congress performance if you can help it!—Ed.

"All that is good in the art and the civilization of many, many countries should be given a chance to flower and expand in the lives of the common people of the United States, and here the municipal recreation centers have a large part to play."—HOWARD BRAUCHER

Festival Time at



Out Kansas way they take the prankishness out of All Hallows' Eve by turning it into a community-wide Mardi gras.

Patricia Burton

OUR HALLOWEEN pranksters are too busy to play tricks!" That's what you hear from people in Arkansas City, Kansas. Children and older people alike take part in the town's miniature Halloween Mardi gras, called "Arkalah." An Indian word meaning "good time" was combined with the town's name to spell the title of the festive weekend. The celebration is synonymous with Halloween in the minds of everyone in Arkansas City, and the destructive mischief that so often accompanies Halloween is seldom seen these days.

The idea for a civic celebration was born in 1928. In the first years, blooded cattle were given away through registrations in the business houses; a huge choir contest was held in the park; and free games, shows, and dances were held. Since then, the celebration has grown and changed.

In 1955, thirty thousand people coming from towns all over south central Kansas and northern Oklahoma came for the festivities. Teamwork in the whole community has made the occasion a bigger success every year.

All the school children take some part in planning and producing the programs. A school holiday is declared, business slows to a walk, and traffic through the town is detoured to make room for celebrating in the main street area.

On the evening that Arkalah begins, there is a gala air about the town, with flags waving welcome from the lightposts, and jack-o-lanterns decorat-

ing the store fronts. On that evening, the coronation of Queen Alalah, who reigns over the two-day gaiety, is held. She has been chosen from the girls in the sophomore class of Arkansas City Junior College. The program for her coronation is directed and produced by teachers, administrators, parents, and pupils from elementary school to junior college.

Tension crackles through the audience, until the breathtaking moment when the sparkling tiara is placed upon the head of one of the candidates and the royal robe is draped around her shoulders. Not until that moment has the town had a hint of its queen's identity. After the crowning, the queen's court is presented. It is made up of queens representing nearby towns. These girls spend a whirling two days in the court of Alalah, going to balls, and attending social affairs planned for them.

The coronation program starts, perhaps with a fantasy of light and movement created by senior-high-school dancers. Then the grade-schoolers entertain with a lively dance of toy soldiers or balloons. A magician may be part of the program, or a clown. Whatever it is, you can depend upon singing and laughter throughout the evening. Following the pageant comes a grand march and the coronation ball.

Street contests start early the next morning downtown. Tired winners of the centipede race may be making room for the potato-sack race at one corner, while at another intersection, you'll see a circle of onlookers and hear them cheering for the terrapin derby. Perhaps there's an egg-tossing contest, a rooster race, a baby-crawling contest.

As the day goes on, visiting high-

school and city bands do exhibition drills, older citizens flock to the "Old-Timers Reunion" held in an empty store, and horse lovers find their way to the rodeo grounds. Stock-car races, too, have become a feature of the weekend fun.

One afternoon, all visiting bands mass at the main intersection and form one gigantic band to play a concert.

Then come the high points—the parades. For the tots and their imaginative parents, there is the doll buggy parade, and in the early afternoon comes the big parade that seems to get bigger and better every year. Crowds line the main street to watch the procession of colorful, precise bands; beautiful and humorous floats; brightly decorated bicycles; Queen Alalah and her attendants; Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, National Guard groups, all in uniform; and horses of every color. The parade is nearly five miles long and lasts more than an hour and a half.

At night, under the lights, the big parade rolls by again, and then the merrymakers head for the football game or a dance or the last show of the Gay Nineties Casino.

How does all this come about? Voluntary work and a high spirit of cooperation on the part of clubs, organizations, schools, and the citizens of the town have made Arkalah. Laughingly, they will tell you that even the weather has worked for them.

In 1955, forty committees were set up to carry out the workings of the celebration. The chairmen of these committees are business and professional people of the town as well as housewives. Various organizations take over parts of the celebration; for example, the Junior Chamber of Com-

MRS. BURTON, an Arkansas Citian and home economist, is now a graduate assistant in foods research at Kansas State College.

merce takes care of advertising with "booster trips" through the countryside, stopping at every small town to give a quick preview of what's to come.

The city school system has sponsored the coronation, with the rural schools entering floats in the parade. Publicity has been the special concern of the news editor of the local paper and the manager of the radio station. Royal entertainment, ticket sales, parade organization, street decorations, street stunts, dances, street stands and concessions, and the "Old Timers Reunion" are some of the other features that are sponsored by businesses, clubs, and organizations.

The sudden tripling of the town's population for two days causes problems in providing eating facilities for

everybody. In this case, again, the service clubs, church and social groups rise to meet the situation. Food stands are seen all around the streets and in empty buildings. A club-sponsored pancake feed served three thousand people in 1955. Chicken dinners, ham and bean dinners, and barbecues, as well as hotdog and coffee stands, provide meals for every taste during the two days.

Individuals in the town also make contributions to add to the occasion. A scepter for the queen was made by a high-school shop instructor. The queen's crown was a special gift. Food manufacturers donate their products and other businesses lend equipment.

Financially, the affair has paid for itself every year but three during its

twenty-five-year history. In 1955 the expenditures amounted to \$4,000. Food and travel expenses for visiting bands amounted to \$800 to \$900, social affairs and accommodations for the queens were \$550 to \$600; and cash prizes for races and parade entries, \$800; coronation program, \$500; dance bands, \$740 to \$900; taxes, \$350; and postage, \$75. Income comes from tickets to the coronation program, the queen's ball, the second night dance, and concessions and entertainments. It has been enough to cover all expenses except during the three years of wartime inflation.

Through the years, the spirit of working together and the pride of successfully producing a gala Halloween fete for everyone have made Arkalalah an especially gay affair. ■



The reason high-school students turned out, 600 strong.

Five recreation students at State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, came up with a new idea for a high-school Halloween party last year. This was to include the high-school students in the initial planning. Perhaps that is why six hundred high-school students, one hundred more than the previous year, jammed the gym for the annual event—a dance. Vincent L. Fowler, recreation director in Cortland, gave the credit to college students Jo Kerst, Bob Cutia, Em Hale, Ang Palermo, and Ken Reynolds.

The high school students designed and distributed posters advertising the dance, made program suggestions, and decorated the gym. They also originated its name, "Skeleton Stomp." Meanwhile, the recreation students planned the evening's formal entertainment, including a pre-dance show and contest booths designated as "Mortician's Row."

Em Hale, a professional entertainer in New York City for eight years before becoming a recreation student, was

Careful Planning PAYS

master of ceremonies for the half-hour show which included a baton specialty number, a Skeleton Stomp dance, a pantomime by the MC and the awarding of prizes to the winners of the Mortician's Row contests. The latter were: "Drive a Nail in a Coffin" (nail driving); "Blow Up a Lung" (balloon blowing); "Sew Up a Head" (needle threading); and "Drop an Ear in a Bottle" (dropping dried apricots in a milk bottle). The MC described the prizes as "two genuine, authenticated coffin nails, a rare replica of Dracula's lungs, a head pre-shrunk and stitched by Frankenstein, and an extra pair of ears not called for at the city morgue." The actual prizes handed to the high-school winners were, respectively, two nails, two inflated balloons, a potato head, and two dried apricots.

Exclusive of the payment to the professional orchestra, the total cost of posters, entertainment, and decorations was \$1.20. (Orange and black crepe paper had to be purchased; the remaining materials, which were secured by the high-school dance committee, were donated.)

The dance was the major feature of a city-wide Halloween program which included window decorating, a costume parade, and a "telecast." The Exchange Club, the police and fire departments, as well as the recreation department, formed the general committee. ■

RECREATION - *A Common Language*



IN SWEDEN — Cycling is very popular here, just as it is in every other country.

MEXICO. This could be a playground anywhere (note standard apparatus in rear).



ARABIA (below). The start of a race at the DHA Sports Center. The Olympics feature track activities.



LAPLAND offers its hiking enthusiasts adventure, but what other country does not?



INDIA'S CHILDREN (right) overflow the schools, need to play as all children do.

Play is a human need, and its activities—in varying degrees—are familiar to the peoples of the world. The language of play is a universal language. Its activities need no interpreter and cannot be confined by boundaries.

The nations of the world must help their citizens to know recreation and

how to play; they must provide the opportunity to wipe out old habits and destruction.

Recreation is as important, but no less important, as people. Recreation is a sense of fulfillment

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. These boys are typical examples of youth of the world.



Language



ROUMANIA is not the only country addicted to the excitement of winter skiing. It has acquired an international popularity.



IN AFRICA — The natives for centuries, have expressed themselves through the dance. Here villagers do a thank-you dance.



AUSTRIA. Mountain lakes such as this one mean recreation for folks in many lands.



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st give their peo-
ough recreation,
ories of fighting
and buildings are
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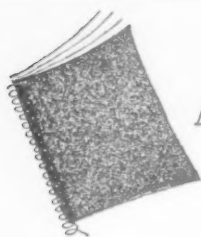
tion, and an enrichment of life. Shared by the peoples of different nations, it can bring understanding and an attitude of brotherhood. Play can lift the spirit and the hearts of people. The recreation leaders of the countries of the world have, today, a great responsibility to the future of mankind. ■

HAWAII. Young and old join in festival celebration. People find common meeting ground in native dances.



JAPAN. Grown-ups and children swim in all lands, enjoy the same water activities.





A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Joseph Prendergast Addresses President's Conference



Conferring at Annapolis (left to right): Joseph Prendergast, NRA; Ted Banks, The Athletic Institute; Mr. Nixon; George Hjelte, Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks; George Sargisson, Recreation Promotion & Service, Wilmington, Del.

"American communities today are falling far short of providing the kinds of services needed to assure youth fitness," Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, told delegates to President Eisenhower's Conference on Fitness of American Youth in Annapolis in June 18. Representing both the NRA and the Education-Recreation Conference of the National Social Welfare Assembly, Mr. Prendergast was one of three featured speakers introduced by Vice-President Richard Nixon, conference chairman. His part in the meeting is referred to several times in an excellent report on the meeting, "Conference at Annapolis," in the July 2 issue of *Sports Illustrated*. Community recreation comes in, at long last, for a warranted slice of attention.

U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom, spoke on the federal government's interest in youth fitness. Dr. Edward D. Greenwood, representing the White House Conference on Children and Youth, covered state and local government interest in youth. Mr. Prendergast's topic was "Community Services for Youth Fitness."

"Although literally billions of hours of adult time and millions of dollars of volunteer money are spent annually for recreation activities, there is a growing need for greater citizen action for community recreation programs," Mr. Prendergast said.

"Public recreation agencies offer by far the greatest actual and potential resources for youth participation in wholesome recreation activities including sports, yet the number of American cities that afford comprehensive well-balanced sports opportunities through their public recreation agencies or otherwise is still comparatively small.

"Educating the public to the value of sports and other forms of recreation and inspiring our youth to participate in wholesome recreation activities are basic needs."

He commended the many volunteer agencies and public, private, and parochial schools which are supporting sport and physical education programs and suggested the following plan of action be brought forcibly to the attention of every community in the nation: to acquire recreation areas according to widely accepted standards; to develop

these areas with facilities for indoor and outdoor use; to employ competent personnel to operate these facilities and give leadership to the program; to set up a plan for cooperative action on the part of all local agencies concerned with recreation and sport.

NIRA Conference

The fifteenth annual conference and exhibit of the National Industrial Recreation Association was held in June in New York City with more than three hundred delegates — employee recreation directors and other recreation specialists — assembled at the four-day meeting to hear and discuss the latest trends in industrial recreation.

Keynote speakers and their topics were: Dr. Kenneth McFarland, educational consultant and lecturer for General Motors Corporation, "The Human Factor is You!"; Joseph M. Bertotti, manager of personnel practices and research for the General Electric Company, "What Industrial Recreation Means to Management"; and Col. Theodore P. Bank, president of the Athletic Institute, "Industrial Recreation and America's Physical Fitness."

Several panels covered subjects such as travel, sport financing, insurance, and women's activities. A panel of national recreation leaders, Joseph Prendergast (NRA), George Sargisson (ARS), Jackson Anderson (AAHPER), Ken Klingler (Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation), and Dr. Harry Edgren (Purdue University) discussed standards for the recreation profession.

Ben Kozman, recreation director for Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, was elected NIRA president for 1956-57; and Dr. Edgren was appointed director of research.

Permanent Youth Commission

A nine-member permanent State Youth Commission will spearhead New York's drive against juvenile delinquency. Chairman of the commission, recently appointed by Governor Averell Harriman, is Mark A. McCloskey of New York City, who has been serving as chairman of the state's previous temporary commission (RECREATION, March 1955, page 120). The commission is empowered to grant state aid for approved projects up to a maximum

of four hundred dollars annually for each thousand persons under twenty-one, an increase of forty per cent over previously authorized grants. Other commission members, who will receive no salary, include Hugh A. Doyle, member of the New Rochelle Recreation Commission, and John Hay Whitney, financier and philanthropist.

Massachusetts Association Expands

The Eastern Massachusetts Recreation Association recently expanded to cover the entire commonwealth, under the title of the Massachusetts Recreation Association, an NRA Affiliate Member. Full-time park and recreation executives from central and western Massachusetts have been invited to join the new organization.

Officers for the coming year are Jack Kamins, Revere, president; William F. Ryan, Quincy, vice-president; Alvin G. Kenney, Community Recreation Services, Inc., Boston, secretary-treasurer.

About People

RAYMOND S. KIMBELL, superintendent of recreation in San Francisco, re-

ceived the California Recreation Society's award for outstanding achievement in the field of recreation.

MISS FRANCES H. HAIRE has retired after thirty-one years as superintendent of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey. Following World War I, she served on the staff of the National Recreation Association as a field representative. She was recently married to John M. Rowley and is living in Andover, New Jersey.

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY has retired as executive director of the International City Managers' Association, a position which he had held continuously since 1929. At his request the National Recreation Association prepared the volume, *Municipal Recreation Administration*, which ever since has served as one of the texts in the organization's in-service training program. The NRA, has, for many years, contributed the article on recreation and park developments to the *Municipal Yearbook*, which he edited.

ED HANNIGAN has retired after sixteen years as city playground supervisor in Springfield, Massachusetts.

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLOTTE CARR, sixty-six, New York City, nationally known social worker, director of Hull House in Chicago from 1937 to 1942, first director of the Citizens Committee on Children of New York City, and longtime crusader in welfare work. At the time of her death, Miss Carr was consultant, New York City Welfare Commission.

MRS. GERTRUDE S. GROSS, sixty-seven, Summit, New Jersey, charity and welfare worker, Summit's first playground director, member of the Summit Board of Recreation Commissioners for ten years and board president for seven.

JOHN B. T. CAMPBELL, Los Angeles, veteran newspaperman and well-known civic leader, member of the Los Angeles Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners and president of the Coliseum Commission.

HUBERT G. JOHNSON, seventy-seven, Detroit, athletic director for the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department for nearly twenty-five years prior to his retirement in 1951, and member of The American Amateur Baseball Advisory Commission since 1953.

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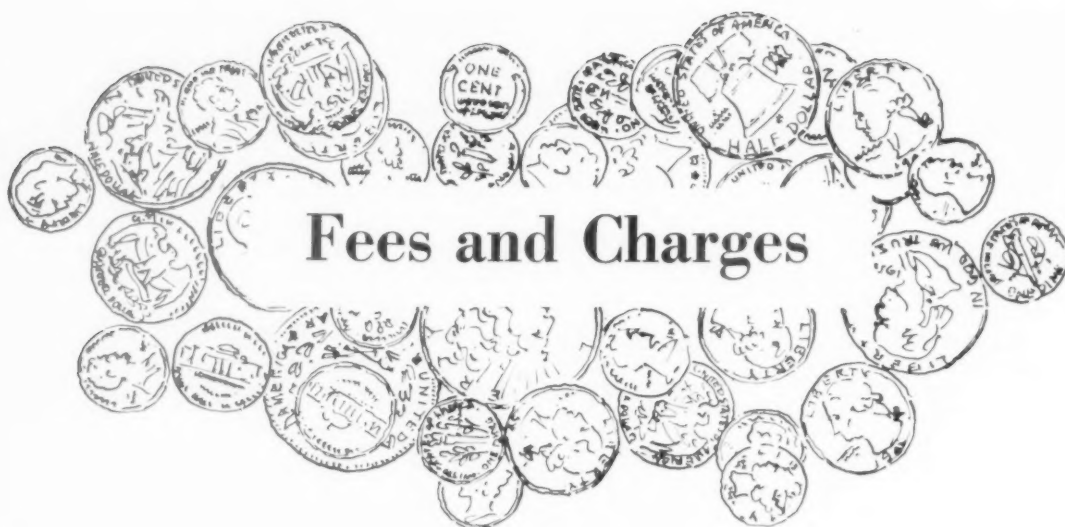
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Fees and Charges

An interesting committee report. Comments on these conclusions will be welcome.*

IN SO FAR as the primary function of a recreation department is to provide a wide variety of recreation services to all age groups within a community through tax monies provided, fees and charges for specific activities and groups are recommended in order to supplement the budget and help defray the cost of specialized instruction and materials. In general, fees and charges may vary in communities, based upon the local situation—available budget, the public ability to pay, and demand for specialized services.

It is felt that, in many instances, payment of some enrollment or instruction fee creates group stability and a feeling of belonging. Fees and charges, however, should not be so high as to be restrictive and, therefore, eliminate potential participants. In general, it is recommended that no fee or charge be made to children and teen-age participants, but that adults be required to pay something to cover or partially cover the cost of instruction, depending upon the character or type of activity.

A variety of philosophies and policies regarding fees and charges exist among communities because of: budget, existing policies, general understanding of the purpose of recreation activities in the community, and on other mitigating local situations. Therefore, it is impossible to make a statement applicable to all situations.

Philosophy and Principles

Since recreation services in Wisconsin are a government function permitted by state law, it is clear that recreation is public service. Keeping this in mind, following are various principles upon which fees and charge should be based:

1. Is the purpose of the activity for the participant's own personal gain or accomplishment in acquiring certain skills and/or knowledge, or is it primarily for the participant's own social or personal pleasure?

2. Is the purpose of the activity for the general good of the community in that groups and individuals become better citizens or acquire specific skills and knowledge from which the entire community will gain?

3. In general, should children be asked to pay a fee for activities in which they participate? Should teen-agers? Should adults?

4. Should participants be asked to pay a fee for activities in which they are rendering a service by taking part—such as a production for which admission is charged and the revenue derived is turned back to the department?

5. Should participants in an activity which involves an unusually heavy expense for equipment be asked to pay fees or charges commensurate with the cost of the equipment?

6. Should fees and charges be based upon the premise that recreation departments be self-supporting so far as possible?

7. Should charges be made for the use of recreation facilities by other agencies or groups?

Suggested Basic Policies

1. It is generally recommended that for activities in which the participant enrolls for the purpose of acquiring new skills or perfecting skills he already has for his personal gain or accomplishment, an enrollment or instruction fee should be charged to cover the cost of the specialized instruction; for example, art, ceramics, square dancing, woodworking, golf, tennis, archery. For activities in which the purpose is primarily for the participant's own social or personal pleasure, some enrollment fee should be charged.

For activities in which special materials are used by the group as a whole and for which it is impossible to assess individual charges, a laboratory fee should be charged to cover, or at least partially cover, the cost of such materials; for example, art, ceramics, woodworking (glue, nails). In activities for which special material and supplies are individually required by members of the group and sold to

* This material was prepared by the Coordinating Committee of the Wisconsin Recreation Association: B. A. Solbraa, Racine, chairman; Ray Miller, Oshkosh; Hilda Guenther, Milwaukee.

members by the department, it is recommended that a cost charge be made for these materials in addition to the enrollment or instruction fee.

In general, the basic fee or charge should be partially determined by the cost of instruction, the length of the period of instruction (number of class or group meetings), the cost of materials used which are furnished by the department, the cost of basic equipment needed.

2. It is generally recommended that for groups meeting under the jurisdiction of the department and from which the community as a whole gains values, no fee be charged. Every attempt should be made for departments to carry the burden of expense where community values are paramount and for which a moral responsibility may be assumed; for example, English and citizenship classes, home nursery classes, drivers' clinics, and so on.

3. It is generally recommended that no charge be made for children's (grade-school age) activities. Since many of these are group activities of a class-instruction type, the cost to the department is mainly for instruction and this cost should be carried by the department. It is felt that services to children should be free and should be the responsibility of the department in order not to limit the well-rounded and balanced program in which children should participate. However, for special classes using quantities of special materials, a small fee should be charged to partially cover the cost of the materials only.

It is generally recommended that no charges be made for teen-age group activities (junior and senior high-school age) participated in by that age group only. Where teen-age groups receive class instruction of a specialized nature for a stated period of time, a fee to at least partially cover the cost of instruction should be charged.

It is generally recommended that some charge should be made for most adult activities. Since adult groups and classes are usually of a specialized nature requiring specially trained or skilled instructors, and as enrollment in these activities should be kept at a maximum to insure good instruction, some instruction fee seems justifiable, at least to cover, or partially cover, the cost of instruction. Many adult activities require special equipment, but it is felt that the cost of equipment should not be used as a basis for the fee.

The amount of the charge or fee for adult activities should be based upon the nature or classification of the activity; that is, is it a neighborhood group whose primary purpose is the social and pleasure value, where a nominal enrollment fee should be charged, or a special activity in which the primary purpose is learning specific skills for personal advantage, in which an enrollment or instruction fee should be charged to cover the cost of instruction for a stated period of time (number of class meetings). As recreation services are in great demand, the minimum and/or maximum enrollment required for the activity should be considered as a basis for the fee charged. Therefore, it is generally recommended that the fee for an adult class or group be based upon a minimum enrollment number, and that the maximum enrollment number should cover, or at least to a great extent cover, the cost of instruction.

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Adult groups should be charged an athletic franchise fee to cover, to a fair extent, the cost of officials and services. This seems justifiable since participating teams receive special services in that specific courts and diamonds and fields are reserved for their exclusive use at stated times, and the department renders a service in providing schedules, keeping records, and so on, besides furnishing qualified officials.

4. It is generally recommended that no fee be charged members of musical or dramatic groups through whose efforts a service is rendered to the public and to the department by their participation in a production from which revenue is received. Since admission charges add considerably to the receipts of the department, and as the publicity value to the department, and the recreational and cultural services to the community are important, it seems wholly justifiable to waive department fees.

5. It is generally recommended that an enrollment fee be charged in activities for which expensive special equipment is needed.

6. Fees and charges should not be based upon the premise that recreation departments should, to a high degree, be self-supporting. If a department is to fulfill its functions in providing activities of all types to all age groups, excessive fees, which would be necessary to be self-supporting, cannot be levied.

7. If existing rules and regulations make it possible for other agencies and groups to use recreation facilities, some "cost charge" should be levied to cover, or partially cover, the cost of operation. ■

Use of Indoor Facilities for Recreation



Advantages of a Separate Recreation Building

Robert A. Lee

THE PEOPLE of Iowa City, Iowa, have had the good fortune, through the farsightedness of civic leaders, to know and enjoy a community recreation center building since the beginning of the public recreation program in this midwestern town of 28,000. In fact, here the term "recreation center" is used synonymously with that of "recreation department." Parents took it for granted that the leisure-time needs of their children would be adequately met, for the most part, by the facilities and program of the city's large recreation center. Many adults of the community and the surrounding trade area also made frequent use of the building themselves, to participate in the activities of a class or to dance. Then on a zero day in January, 1955, tragedy struck—a terrible fire that became a nightmare to thousands of people who had known the building. Within the space of a few hours the center was reduced to a pile of bricks and twisted metal covered with a glaze of ice—the remains of what had been the pride of the recreation department.

To give a rough idea of what the center had offered: large ballroom with stage, used also as a gymnasium; gymnasium with showers and dressing rooms; handball court; workshop; craft room; rifle range; large gameroom, with pool and table tennis tables; kitchen and snack bar; large social room; clubroom; offices.

The response to our plight was next to miraculous, however. Within a week practically all activities had been resumed in facilities made available by numerous other organizations. Immediately following the fire, the public schools were open to us for use on a five-dollar-per-night basis and are still being used.

Since we now have had the opportunity in Iowa City of conducting a public recreation program in a separate recre-

ation center as well as in a school center, certain points can be made from first-hand experience. My personal feeling is that reasons favoring a separate recreation center building far outweigh those favoring use of existing school facilities for recreation purposes.

First of all, school buildings are dedicated to education and designed to serve the education needs of a certain limited age-group. The recreation center, on the other hand, is specifically dedicated to serving a wide range of interests and ages, and being attractive and useful to all of the people, all of the time.

Because of the ever-increasing demand on available classroom and activity room space in schools, brought about by the rapid growth in child population, daytime use of the school buildings by other agencies, in our community at any rate, is simply out of the question. Consequently, many activities which could and should be conducted during the morning and afternoon hours are not possible. Even during the limited time between the afternoon closing and supper hour, the schools are tied up with extracurricular activities and intramural programs. Most cities have more than one school system—we have three, each with a different hourly, daily, and seasonal schedule, thus freeing the schools for the public recreation program at various times.

Conflicts in schedules will develop regardless of the buildings used, and since the schools are built for educational purposes it is only natural to assume that school-related functions will hold priority. This means disrupted and irregular schedules of recreation activities, causing confusion among participants in the program and staff people conducting the activities. It is a known fact that regularly scheduled activities suffer in attendance and effectiveness when interruptions occur, either in initial scheduling or in cancellations, regardless of how far in advance the change or cancellation is announced.

Usually the school space available to recreation departments is in the grade-school buildings since the junior-high and high-school buildings are in use in the evening with play practice, athletic team practice, and various other extracurricular functions. Certain facilities essential to a recreation center are non-existent or extremely inadequate in the average grade-school building. Some of the more obvious shortcomings are inadequate shower and dressing rooms, small gymnasiums with ceilings too low for teen-

MR. LEE is superintendent of recreation, Iowa City, Iowa.



Opened in 1955, Hamilton Recreation Center, San Francisco, is an example of a fine, separate center. It contains a swimming pool, a gymnasium and an auditorium. Architect: William G. Merchant.

agers and adults, no game and craftrooms as such, no social or party rooms, storage space, office space for director and program leaders, or checkrooms. The facilities are, naturally, designed for the age group they are to serve, and in grade-school buildings it is a common sight to see teenagers down on their knees getting a drink from the low fountains. What coat hooks there are, are so low that they do not keep adult-size clothing off the floor.

Other factors making the operation of school recreation centers difficult are the ever increasing parking problem and the "No Smoking" rule of the State of Iowa public schools. Then there is the annoying problem of what to do about the little things around a schoolroom such as the projects of the children, chalkboards, and bulletin boards, items on the teacher's desk, and the other numerous supplies, which you cannot expect teachers to store at the end of each day, but which present continuous, petty supervisory difficulties.

We have found that the majority of our high school teenagers are not interested in returning to school buildings for social recreation. Even school social activities do not draw the crowds they should. Of course some may say this is due to poor leadership, but the teen-agers themselves say they do not like going "back to school" for their recreation. There also seems to be a certain psychological factor involved with adult activities held in school buildings. Outside of athletic events, interest lags and attendance falters. When the same activities are held elsewhere with the same leadership they immediately pick up.

Program unity is difficult when you need to use a number of school buildings for activities which could be housed in one recreation center. Such an operation requires additional manpower and supervision, raising personnel costs and increasing travel expenses. Staff meetings and conferences become more and more difficult. Our working agreement with the schools is that we do our own janitor work and, of necessity, at times that are somewhat inconvenient such as eleven at night or six in the morning. Since we cannot employ a maintenance man to be on hand at all hours of the day or night, it very frequently means that personnel must be responsible for cleaning chores they are unaccustomed to doing.

The matter of equipment and supplies presents numerous little headaches. Storage is usually limited in any building, and the older the building the more crowded the storage space. An outside agency using a school building is, of course, the first to feel the pinch when space becomes tight.

Then, there is transportation of this equipment from one building to another or, in some cases, costly duplication of some items.

Many of these difficulties can be overcome by working closely with school authorities in designing and remodeling school buildings, but even this is not infallible, partly because of the difference in tax structure between a school district and the corporate limits of a city which frequently do not coincide. It most certainly seems to me that when a human need plays such a vital part in our lives as does recreation today, a department striving to satisfy this need, with functions requiring shelter and specialized facilities, should have its own home. The recreation center should be in a community building to which the people can look with great pride, just as they look to their churches, their schools, and their homes—symbols of their other basic needs. ■

Advantages of a School Community Recreation Center

Harold G. Myron

WE ARE TOLD coming events cast their shadows before them. Coming events in public recreation indicate a shift toward cooperative and coordinated recreation planning, building, and programing, as opposed to the separately conceived, separately built, and separately operated recreation facility and program.

This article emphasizes the use of already existing facilities within the community, especially the schools, and the joint-development of recreation facilities when existing public facilities are inadequate. It advocates multi-purpose development, as opposed to specialized development.

MR. MYRON is director of the recreation department for the public schools and city of Highland Park, Michigan.

Certainly there are perils in asking for an *either-or* position on any subject. This one is no exception. A most dangerous and unwarranted fallacy is that which assumes because a situation is found true under given circumstances, it is equally true under all circumstances. Recreation planning should be realistically related to specific facts and requirements within the community.

In a real sense, there is need in recreation for critical thinking and searching investigation, where nothing is taken for granted and no elements are left unreviewed. Otherwise, community funds are apt to be expended merely for the extension and preservation of overly traditional thinking and an excess of institutional prejudice.

Study of the community, of potential technological improvements, brings the humbling realization that we cannot possibly know the full nature of the purposes which our recreation buildings, our community buildings, our school buildings must serve in the years ahead. Thus, if for no other reason, joint, cooperative effort for flexibility and multi-use should be the watchwords for future planning, design, and operation.

A noteworthy example of the analytical approach, of looking into the future, is present-day recreation-education planning. Recreation people, school people, and community representatives are meeting together to discuss the purposes which a particular structure must serve, the activities which contribute to these purposes, and the design which will effectively and efficiently house and promote these activities. By means of such planning, the people within the community assure themselves of more adequate facilities for both recreation and the schools, and thus avoid duplication of specialized structures.

Formerly, schools were built for one purpose, teaching the traditional, academic, subject matter curriculums. Now they are designed to serve not only the greatly enlarged school curriculums, but also to help provide for many requirements in both recreation and education.

Cooperation and coordination in planning and operation is a real frontier in recreation. Cooperation means action together. It means focusing what is to be done on the totality of the community, of which recreation is one of the important parts. It means placing needs of the community above institutional needs. It means focusing, first, upon the people of the community and, second, upon the institutions which serve them. It infers that understanding between community organizations and individuals is best facilitated by means of mutual relationships and joint action. It means that administrators and boards should not plan alone. It means that citizens must be invited in. It means a wholistic approach to community needs. It seeks the involvement, understanding, and acceptance of others in what is to be accomplished recreation-wise.

Use of Existing Facilities

The use of existing facilities, particularly schools, or the development of jointly-planned, jointly-built, and jointly-operated multi-use recreation facilities, is based upon other realistic considerations.

Operational Efficiency. Industry does not build separate buildings to house second and third shifts. Neither can public schools and public recreation, two important aspects of community living, afford the luxury of specialized buildings, dormant part of the time. Financial resources for schools and recreation are the same—public-tax supported. Their operation should reflect economic wisdom in use as well. While economic wisdom asserts that "schools should not be idle," neither should future "municipal structures" be planned or erected without due consideration of multi-purpose public-recreation usage.



Use of schools for community recreation means the use of already existing facilities, avoids costly duplication.

Avoidance of Duplication. Public schools do not need to buy land for athletic or playground purposes while closely by the public recreation department or city is developing a playfield or park. Joint purchase and development effects two-fold savings. Less land is purchased and more land is left on tax assessment rolls for revenue producing purposes. **Reduction of Equipment and Expense.** When two segments of the public service join together to operate a recreation facility on a mutually agreed basis, duplication of many maintenance items is eliminated—particularly of specialized equipment, used but a part of the time. When the same facility serves multiple purposes, a portion of the funds normally needed for two separate facilities is saved.

When two organizations join together to plan and effectuate a cooperative enterprise, there is a pooling of financial resources, a greater functional potential—and the community benefits.

Schools Become Community-Focused

There is ample evidence that schools are accepting the community concept. More and more there is the realization that the broadening school curriculum can and should contribute effectively to the over-all community recreation program. Most schools have some of the facilities necessary for public recreation—playgrounds, pools, gyms, shops, club rooms, auditoriums, and the like. Many have all of the

necessary facilities. The opportunity for joint-development and programing to serve total public recreation needs is not in the remote future, but here and now. There is little reason to suppose that the tax dollar for recreation should not be expended as wisely and effectively as is expected elsewhere.

As some fear, the recreation-school cooperative concept does not imply an abdication of control or responsibility of either. Realistically and appropriately, many agencies, both public and private, share in the responsibility for community recreation. Joint action does not mean giving way to someone else's ideas and wishes. It is not a surrender of status and position. It does not mean loss of identity. It provides opportunity to build a new and more usable recreation whole. That which is born is entirely different than two separate, isolated, and duplicating enterprises. Participation, acting together, planning together by two major segments of community life—public schools and public recreation (among others)—provides for the growth and maturity of each.

People Become Community-Minded

Quotes from the 1955 *Report of the Michigan White House Conference on Education*, which approximately 1,400 persons attended, with at least three laymen to each educator, indicate a trend in the thinking of lay people toward united effort and full use of resources:

"In our modern society, the very process of maintaining existence is becoming so complex that almost no one is able to do so by his own efforts alone. Furthermore, we in this country subscribe to the belief that people have the right to expect more than the mere maintenance of existence. The accomplishment of an ideal such as this means that we must use all of our present resources and facilities, and move toward providing the members of our society with the opportunities for education, recreation, and services to assist them in achieving what we believe to be their birthright. This implies, among other things, that we must make full use of our resources, both by insuring that none are standing idle and that none are being duplicated when cooperation would insure their being available."

"The school buildings and other resources, including people, should be made available on a year-round and around-the-clock basis for the education, recreation, and general welfare of the people they serve."

"Buildings should be built in terms of use as community centers."

"Because the school does not work alone, there is a great need for community projects involving all youth-serving agencies."

"The matter of providing youth with adequate means for using their leisure time is the responsibility of the entire community, the schools, local government, and private agencies and organizations concerned with the needs of youth. To be sure, youth themselves should have a part of planning recreation programs designed to serve them."

"Planned recreation activities for children and youth should be a cooperative undertaking of the school, local government, and community service agencies and organi-

zations. Involving a cross-section of the community citizens and organized groups will lead to a more effective and better financed program of recreation activities."

The Goal: Community Programing

If, in public recreation, we believe that one of our major purposes is to help people live effectively, so that they may obtain the "good life," there must be a rejection of the "go-it-alone" policy and effective development of joint-planning and mutual, close cooperation with others. This is in line with a parallel belief that activity of the home, the churches, the schools, and the other agencies of the community, as well as recreation, should be mobilized in a united interrelated approach, in which the total resources are brought to bear for the constructive development of people. Partnership of public recreation, public schools, and private agencies in planning, building, and programing is evidence of an advanced degree of community-focused operation for community improvement. Emphasis upon coordination will require an understanding of our own actions and an acceptance of our personal limitations. Yet, at the same time, we will strive to move in the direction of improvement, not only of our own recreation organization, but of the larger community recreation organization as well. The recreation administrator of the future will be a coordinator, one who assists in the integration of his organization into the operational totality of the whole community. By so doing, his stature will grow—as will his organization, his community, and his profession. ■

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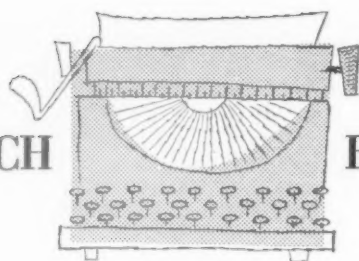


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RESEARCH

REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

New Yearbook Due

The Golden Anniversary Issue of the *Recreation and Park Yearbook, 1955*, is scheduled for publication by the National Recreation Association this fall. This will provide an inventory of public park and recreation services at all levels of government—local, county, state, and federal. Preparation of the *Yearbook* has been a major research undertaking of the Association during the past year.

The cooperation of many individuals and organizations has contributed to the success of the project. It has taken a variety of forms, including advice in the preparation of the report blank, compilation of lists of local park and recreation authorities and assistance in getting the forms filled out and submitted to the Association. The actual furnishing of *Yearbook* data has called for a considerable amount of time and effort on the part of the authorities who submitted reports.

Tabulation of the data has not been completed, but it is certain that the *Yearbook* will be more comprehensive than any previously issued. The number of localities reporting parks and recreation services will be much higher than ever before, with a resulting increase in the number of centers, leaders, and facilities. Expenditures for 1955 will show a strikingly high total as compared with the 1950 figures.

A unique feature of the book will be a table recording the number and acreage of school properties, reported by a large number of school authorities; and for the first time it will include data on the recreation services of federal and state agencies.

Copies of the *Yearbook* may be secured from the Association for \$2.00 each.

Research Meeting at Congress

In response to a number of requests, an informal meeting for a discussion of research problems will be held at the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, October 4. The meeting will afford an opportunity for a discussion of research methods and problems, reports on recently completed research and consideration of projects under way. The meeting is open to all interested delegates.

New Research List Available

Research in Recreation Completed in 1955, a classified list of one hundred and forty studies completed or published during 1955, has recently been issued by the National Recreation Association and is available at \$1.00 per copy. In-

cluded in the list are thirty-eight theses reported by seventeen colleges and universities and reports issued by a great variety of national, state, and local organizations. Many of the titles are briefly annotated and prices are indicated when available. The new publication supplements the one entitled *Research in Recreation Completed in 1953 and 1954*, issued last year by the Association. The two bulletins may be purchased at a combination price of \$1.50.

Four Studies

The recreation department of the District of Columbia employs a recreation analyst, Edward H. Thacker, to conduct studies and research and is therefore better equipped than most departments. In its 1956 research program were four studies, some of which will not be completed until the end of the year or early 1957. One is a cost analysis of recreation units, designed to reveal various unit costs of operating both neighborhood and city-wide centers. It involves a careful recording for each unit studied, quarterly analyses of its personnel costs and attendance.

A second study relates to maintenance procedures and costs. Because the department uses facilities controlled by a number of agencies and various arrangements are made for sharing the maintenance costs, it was considered desirable to determine adequate maintenance standards, logical costs, and desirable practices. This study involved the sending of a questionnaire to a number of cities inquiring about maintenance procedures, personnel, and costs.

A study of leadership assigned to various operating units is the subject of the third, in which a subcommittee of the recreation board is participating. A listing of leadership functions, an analysis of neighborhood conditions and a study of the various centers, their facilities, staff, periods of operation and relationship to other units are phases of the study. It also includes a job-functions report in which the personnel participating are asked to indicate the major function to which they devote their time for each fifteen-minute period they are on duty during the course of study.

A fourth project, to be undertaken in cooperation with the National Capital Planning Commission, involves a re-study and appraisal of the plan for the district's recreation system to determine what modifications are desirable in the plan adopted several years ago.

The studies which are being conducted in Washington, D.C., illustrate the type of research that many recreation departments might well carry on, even on a limited basis. Such studies should result in more effective services and economies in providing them. The results of these should be of value to recreation departments in other cities. ■

MR. BUTLER is director of the NRA Research Department.



The "Champs"—Team sponsored by Highwood, Ill., Community Center

New "Little Guys" Basketball League—for boys 12 years and 5-ft. height, or under—now gives some magnificent little athletes the chance to compete in their own size and age class.

Everything in the game is scaled down to size: a court 55x35-ft., basket height of 8-ft. 6-in.,

and four quarters of 6 minutes each.

1956 "Little Guys" National Tournament was played in Oak Terrace Gym, Highwood, Ill.—on a Hillyard-finished floor. Those who attended came away convinced they had seen some 1964 World Olympic Champions in action!



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1956 U. S. A. Olympic Basketball Finals were played on the beautiful Hillyard-finished floor in the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.

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..... So, you're going to run a

SO—YOU ARE playing host to a basketball tournament! It may be an annual invitational, a league tournament or a holiday affair, or you may be host for the first time to a sectional or regional tournament in your state tourney.

This may be your first time out as a tournament manager, or you may be an "old pro" at this tournament business. In either case, there's a lot of work to be done in order to have that tournament run smoothly. It takes a well organized crew of people who know what they're doing and a manager—that's you—who knows what has to be done.

What follows amounts to a checklist of details which have to be cared for.

Team Selection

To you, as tournament manager, *what* teams will be present is not of concern. You are concerned chiefly with the mechanics of running the tournament once the teams have been selected.

Tournament Site

The actual playing facilities should receive your first attention. It may be on your own floor, or it may be an entirely strange gymnasium chosen by others as the tournament site. In any event, look at that building objectively, with the thought of getting the following things done and making the following facilities available:

Seating. The gym should have as many safe seats available as space permits. If there is a possibility for erecting more seats, do so. Inspect all to see that they are in safe condition. If more are added, have the local fire department rule on the seating arrangement and the fire exits.

Inspect the seat markings and the section markings, and make sure that the visiting spectators can find their seats.

Floor Area. Is the playing floor in good shape? Look at the floor lines for possible repainting. If the floor needs a new surface, have it done as soon as practicable.

Dressing Rooms. Are the dressing rooms in the gym sufficient for the teams coming to the tournament? If not, make arrangements for temporary dressing rooms. Have dressing rooms cleaned, lockers dusted, shower heads inspected. Arrange for an adequate supply of clean towels; have a supply of soap available. Make provision for safe-keeping of valuables. Either provide locks for the lockers or make arrangements to have the valuables collected and kept in a central safe place.

Training Room. If the gym does not have a training room, set one up. All you need is a training table and a small set-up of training supplies. If possible, have a trainer on duty all through the tournament.

Officials' Room. Establish a room where officials can dress or rest between games and sessions. If no other space is available, they could use the training room; but it is best to keep them apart from competing teams and coaches. And they need towels too!

Floor Crew. Every gym has a man or a crew taking care of it. See to it that you locate them, tell them what you want in the way of gym and floor

maintenance, and what you want during the course of the tournament. If there is no such crew, make arrangements to have several men assigned to this task.

Refreshment Facilities. Survey the gym for logical spots for refreshment stands and arrange for their manning.

Parking Area. Make as much parking space available as possible. If necessary, work with the local police department to maintain areas specifically for tournament parking and to direct traffic during the course of the tournament.

Lighting. Floor lighting should be as brilliant as the existing fixtures permit. Check the bulbs. Inspect to see if reflectors need polishing.

Team Treatment

You, as host-manager, will have a large number of teams visiting your city for the first time, and it should be up to you, as the good host, to take care of their basic needs.

Individual Escort. In advance, find out from each coach the time of arrival. Direct him to come to a specific location in your city, and have an individual assigned to meet the team. This individual can then direct them to their assigned housing facilities and to the gymnasium, if they don't already know where it is.

Instruction Sheet. Upon arrival, a mimeographed sheet should be handed to each coach, school official, and to other principals in the tournament.

This sheet should contain the times assigned for practice for each competing team. A list of recommended eating places and locations of movies and other recreation facilities might be included. List any announcements about tickets, meetings, and so on. It's a good idea to list telephone numbers

Condensed and reprinted with permission from *Rawlings Roundup*, Volume 1954, Number 6.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT!

—both night and day—of all the tournament officials and where they may be located.

It would be a help to the visiting coach to know about a good cleaning place for uniforms or other clothes. List names and numbers of local sporting goods stores, names of their representatives and telephone numbers where they might be reached night or day.

Listing a doctor who might be called night or day is always a good idea. (Make arrangements with a doctor to keep himself available throughout the tournament for any away-from-the-gym emergencies.) And with this sheet, include a copy of the tournament program.

Prior Notification. As far in advance of the tournament as possible, notify each competing team of facilities available to them both for housing their team and for pre-tournament practice, what specific ball will be the official basketball of the tournament, and what practice balls will be available to them.

Ticket Procedure

No matter what formula is used for their distribution, tournament tickets are always a problem. The tournament ticket manager will, of course, have been appointed. There should be a quota set up for each competing team, with a certain percentage of tickets each session allotted to the general public.

Your only concern with tickets should be dissemination of information about where and how they may be purchased and that advance publicity on tickets is sent not only to the competing teams but released generally in each of the competing cities.

Press Facilities

The handling of the press covering

your tournament is important whether the event is large or small. The press coverage your tournament will receive—the number of members of the Fourth Estate who will be on hand covering your tournament—will dictate the facilities to set up.

Early in your preparations, enlist the services of a publicity man or a newspaper man to handle the press arrangements. If possible, have him prepare an information sheet on each of the teams that will appear in the tournament—this sheet to be handed to each newspaper man upon his arrival at the tournament.

Press Table. As quickly as possible, determine how many newspaper men will attend. Set up a “press bench” in an advantageous spot in the gymnasium, apart from the officials’ table. The tournament publicity man should work at this bench also, and, if possible, should have a phone to the officials’ table. All spaces at the press bench should be reserved and assigned. Remember, these men will be working; try to position them in the gym so they can be separated from the crowd.

If the tournament is important enough to warrant Western Union wires and operators, inform them early of the need and work with them on their requirements.

Press Room. Try to establish a “press room” for convenience of the press. This could be a small room somewhere near the gym where the sports writers and photographers could relax between sessions. If possible, provide refreshments. You could establish your statistics mimeograph machines, several typewriters, and an outside phone in this room. A dependable boy should be assigned to “manage” the room at all times; and could also run the mimeograph machine.

Statistician. Assign a statistician to assemble the statistics for each game, and make them available to the press as soon after the game as possible. He should work at the officials’ table. Statistics stencils should be prepared in advance and the information typed in on the prepared stencil immediately following the game.

Radio and Television. If radio or television are to cover the tournament, know where you will put them in the gymnasium, reserve these spaces, and work with them on their problems far in advance of the tournament.

Press Supplies. Make arrangements to have paper, pencils, typewriters, tournament programs available, not only at the press bench, but also in the press room. Remember to include a pencil sharpener.

The Tournament “Crew”

It takes a lot of people, each performing his job at the right time, to make any tournament run smoothly. There will be many problems confronting you. Your tournament can run off without a hitch if you will “head off” some of these problems before they arise.

Program Distribution. The spectators who attend your tournament will want programs. Their planning and printing is another problem. Your problem is distribution. With the program manager, arrange for a dependable group of boys or girls to either sell or distribute them. They should be available at every entrance to the gym, and at every session.

Floor Crew. Cleaning the floor before each game and at half-time is important not only to the play of the game but to the appearance of the gym. Two men should be assigned to perform this task and should be instructed to do it automatically.

Police. There’s an old expression about “foresight and hindsight.” Contact the local police and arrange to have one or two policemen in the gymnasium throughout the tournament.

Liaison Boy. As a help to the visiting coaches, assign a dependable boy to each team to stay with it while it is in the gymnasium. This boy could be used by the visiting coach for errand purposes and is a fine gesture and service to the visitors.

Cheerleaders. Reserve three or four seats, in the front row, on both sides of the floor for cheerleaders. Inform all cheerleaders that these are their seats and they are to remain in them while their teams are on the floor except when they are performing their cheerleading functions.

Photographers. Mark off specific locations on the floor, in both end zones, designated as "photographers' shooting locations," and keep everyone else out of them. Inform the photographers that these are their reserved areas for "shooting" the games.

Doctor. Without a lot of publicity, arrange with one or several doctors to be in attendance at all tournament sessions. Reserve a seat for the doctor and then, if needed, he can be summoned without resorting to the usual "is there a doctor in the house" public-address announcement. Also quietly arrange to have an ambulance at the tournament site, or know the telephone number where one may be reached quickly.

Ceremony and Decorations

Basketball is a game of color, and a basketball tournament is a gala event for all participants. Make plans to dress up the gym, both inside and out; this will add a festive note and create a favorable impression for your tournament in the minds of guests. Use banners, pennants, streamers for decorations; or have large signs, painted with the names of the competing teams, to post around the gym. Over the main entrance, or over the street in front of the gym, try to hang a large cloth banner with the name of the tournament and some sort of "welcome" copy.

Seat Ushers. Make your seat ushers distinctive; dress them uniformly. All in white shirts and blue ties, or in the same color sport shirts, or in T-shirts printed with the name of the tournament on the front.

Music. Fill all the time-outs with band music. Arrange to have at least one band at every session, to play at all breaks in floor activities. If no bands are available, recorded music over the public-address system will be sufficient.

Entertainment. Half-time and between-game entertainment is always enjoyed by the spectators. Begin early to arrange for this.

Awards Presentation. Make something special out of the presentation of awards following the tournament. Trophies should be presented immediately following the final game. Keep the spectators in their seats during this ceremony.

Public Address System

The public-address system at your tournament is the official "voice" of the tournament. Coaches, teams, and spectators depend upon it for information about what is happening. Good public-address system management can help to make your tournament a success. Make certain that it is in perfect working condition before the first game gets under way. Have a sound man check over the entire system, tubes included. During the tournament test it before each session.

The PA announcer can be an important person in the smooth-functioning tournament. Arrange for, and assign, an announcer with a dignified and authoritative voice. Brief him on his duties. Inform him that the PA system is to be used for informational announcements, not for constant chatter.

The Scoreboard

For any type of athletic event, the scoreboard is an important installation, and its proper functioning can mean a lot to everyone attending. As with the PA system, it should be checked over and placed in good working order before the first session opens.

Players' Names. Many of the newer scoreboards have spaces to insert names of players "in the game" and the number of fouls for each player. If your scoreboard is not so equipped, improvise—have name cards painted, and see if your electrician can't wire such a board with lights to show fouls. Instruct several dependable boys on the workings of the board. Coaches, players, and spectators alike appreciate this type of installation; and it does much to further "dress up" your tournament.

Decorate the scoreboard with a large sign announcing the name of the tournament. Photographers like to photograph scoreboards and this is just a little extra publicity touch.

The Official Ball

Always a "last-minute" item, yet one that is important to the competing coaches and players, is the official ball of the tournament. They'll appreciate knowing in advance of the tournament just which ball will be the official ball of the tournament.

Choose this as far in advance as possible, and notify the competing coaches.

Practice Balls. Have practice balls available, on the floor, for each team to use during the pregame warm-up. Usually six to eight are sufficient. (This should be the same as the game ball.) Have them cleaned after each use.

Game Ball. For appearance's sake, the game ball should be used for no more than two games. Before each game have two new balls inflated to proper pressure and have the game officials choose the one to be used.

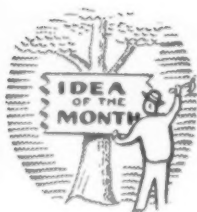
Officials' Bench

During any basketball game, the officials' bench should be a smooth functioning operation. A lot of bad feeling and a lot of dispute can be eliminated if the game officials are efficient, know their jobs, and perform them as "pros." This is especially true during a tournament.

Assign Officials. Prior to the tournament, assign competent men to handle all official duties necessary for conduct of the tournament. Choose and notify the men who will be official scorer, official timer, scoreboard operator, and then assign alternates for each job. See that these men know their jobs and are not "political" appointments.

Official Scorer. Since many of the players will be playing on a strange floor, it would be wise to dress the official scorer in a black-and-white striped shirt the same as the floor officials wear. In this manner, the players, who must report to the official scorer before entering the game, can readily identify him at the officials' table.

Table Assignments. Keep the officials' table efficient by assigning places only for those who will be working there. Spaces should be held for the official scorer, timer, scoreboard operator, and scorers for each competing team. ■



Call Them Squares

Edith Brockway

Mrs. Brockway is a writer, illustrator, and photographer. She has been active in church work, helping direct children's religious educational camps, church school sessions, and workshops.

Here is a possible solution to the complaint that teenagers won't square dance. Start them younger! By the time they're teen-age, they'll enjoy square dancing because they'll feel self-confident instead of self-conscious.

Notice the hidden techniques and qualities that made this program so successful. First, a leader who loved it, with a record player and microphone, started off with small groups. As these grew skillful others saw — and joined to get their share of the fun.

Notice the element of drill, combined soon with a element of speed. Both demand attention. There isn't time to be rowdy! To move rapidly and accurately through the figures, the youngsters find they have to know those figures as a team. Do they have a good time? Look at the faces in these photographs.

Oh, it's wonderful," best describes the fifth- and sixth-grade reactions to the art of square dancing, as taught by an energetic woman with a microphone in the Akron, Ohio, elementary schools. Boisterous boys and giggling girls storm into the gymnasiums after three-thirty to join the fun of learning the figures and breaks of some of America's oldest and newest folk dances. Waiting and ready with her record player warmed up is Alice Mae Pierce, a square dance enthusiast whose hobby horse has galloped her into a full-time teaching schedule in Akron's public and private schools.

Seeing the need of putting pre-teen energy to work on an enjoyable basis, Alice Mae formed small groups of children in her local school. These youngsters were mostly from families whose parents were already avid square dancers, including her own daughter. Out of this effort came the "Kalico Kids," a group of four who first danced for their school programs, then performed for civic and community entertainment, and are still going strong.

Parents and teachers alike felt this was an ideal recreation outlet for excess steam. Backed by the mothers, the parent-teachers association, and the school principals, after-school classes were begun for fifth and sixth graders, first



"Duck for the Oyster" is one of the best known squares, performed here by pupils of Fairlawn and Rankin schools.

"The gents swing out, the ladies swing in, Form that Texas star once again." This square is popular with children.





The twirl comes as an action of assurance once more basic steps are learned.

in the local school, Fairlawn, then others. These classes consisted of eight to twelve lessons, lasting from an hour to an hour and a half, with a nominal tuition fee for the instructor and expenses. Mothers acted as hostesses for each class, and served refreshments for the final session when the diplomas were handed out.

The advantages accruing from this extra class, as compared with the square-dance sessions held during the gym periods, is that more complicated dances can be learned, and a wider variety enjoyed. With the heavy sched-

Courtesy turn at end of a ladies' chain lets boys display gentlemanly manners.



ules of gym classes in school, the gym teacher cannot spend the time in learning and teaching more than rudimentary routines of the squares, unless she happens to be a chronic enthusiast.

In contrast to ballroom dancing, where the boy carries the burden of social aggressiveness, the square dance distributes the fun to everyone on the floor. It relieves the pressure of boy-girl relationships for this age where emotional and physical immaturity necessitates a more casual association between the children. The girls are more apt to be the aggressors.

The shy and the show-off, the attractive and unattractive, the quick and the slow, the rhythmic and the clumsy are all on an equal footing of noncompetitive activity.

Children are disciplined to follow fast moving rules, with little time for mischievous horseplay. The inattentive dancer is soon brought into line by his dancing partners, as most children enjoy the satisfaction of good teamwork. Good manners are stressed.

The instructor begins her classes with the basic movements of square dancing. Each step must be learned thoroughly before advancing to the next, thus eliminating any possible cause for frustrated and disinterested dancers. The children learn how to circle, honor your partner, swing, promenade, do-si-do, balance, star, ladies chain, sashay, allemande left, and grand left and right. Out of these basic movements most dances are constructed.

Alice Mae discovered that teaching square dancing to children called for a lot more know-how than can be found in a book. Having "fiddle blood" in her veins to begin with, she began attending every workshop, jamboree, and camp available in the area to improve her teaching technique. Here she learned the movements of square and folk dances, kolos and other nationality dances, the American round, the contras, and lastly, modern dances, and the mambo.

She feels that a successful children's teacher should, above all, love to dance—and do it. Secondly, she should wield a generous amount of patience, firm handling, good humor, and insight into

the needs and capabilities of her pupils.

The best and most important reason for square dancing is because it's *fun*. Happy faces and enthusiastic applause for "more" bring satisfaction to teachers, parents, and pre-teens, who find this wholesome gaiety a recreation background for meeting the leisure-time complexities of team life.

Suggested Books

A great many excellent books are available on square dancing. Three are mentioned here primarily because they are written more from the teaching than from the dancing or calling point of view. All are illustrated and include the music.

Honor Your Partner: Eighty-One Square Dances with Music, Ed Durlacher. Devin-Adair Publishing Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10. \$8.50.

Partners All—Places All! Forty-Four Enjoyable Square Dances and Folk Dances for Everyone, Miriam H. Kirkell and Irma K. Schaffnit. E. P. Dutton & Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. \$3.95.

Square Dances of Today and How to Teach and Call Them, Richard G. Kraus. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. \$3.25.

(These may be ordered through NRA if you will add fifteen cents per book for handling.)

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How To Do It!

by *Frank A. Staples*

PAPER CUT-OUT PICTURES

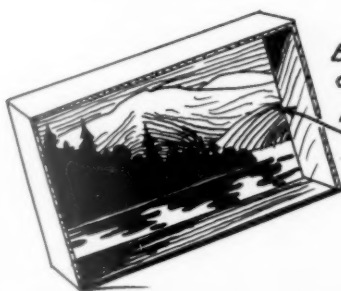
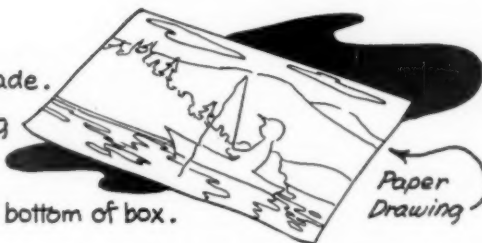


MATERIALS

Colored Construction Paper ~
Paste ~ Masking Tape ~ Cellophane-
Paper Box (Egg box cover, shoe
box, etc. can be used.)

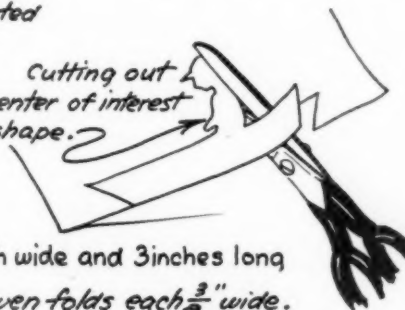
METHOD

- 1 Draw on paper the picture to be made.
- 2 Cut out background shapes using
appropriately colored paper.
- 3 Paste background shapes on inside bottom of box.

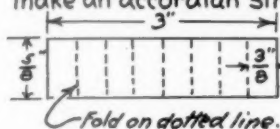


4. Cut out center of interest shape.

Cutting out
center of interest
shape.



5. Using strip of construction paper about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide and 3 inches long
make an accordion strip. There will be seven folds each $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide.



Pasted to
background shape



Pasted
to center
of interest
shape.

Paste accordion strip to center of interest shape and to background shapes.
This makes it stand out from background and gives suggestion of depth.



On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Students Can Join NRA

Students taking recreation courses are eligible for Student Associate Membership in the National Recreation Association at a special reduced rate. For more information, see your recreation curriculum director or write "On The Campus" for an application form.

Student Membership Urged

"The student who has at least a speaking knowledge of the advances in and the problems facing those in his prospective field will be more prepared to add constructively to the profession," writes Betty Larsen, University of Maryland recreation major, in the March 1956 issue of *Highlights*, Maryland Recreation Society bulletin.

Urging student membership in professional organizations, Miss Larsen points out that this offers an opportunity for a gradual entry into the field. The student will have a "feel for, and some understanding of his relationship to his profession." Miss Larsen concludes that the student who becomes an active member will "not only help himself—but may make some small contribution to the field."

Michigan Scholarship Fund

The Michigan Recreation Association has provided for a \$200 scholarship to be awarded each year beginning this school year. Recipients must be recreation major students in the junior or senior year. Students at Wayne University, Michigan State University, and Michigan State Normal College are eligible.

The Henry Schubert Scholarship program, named after the veteran Michigan recreation executive, is administered by the scholarship and recruitment committee of the Michigan Recreation Association. Chairman of the committee is Chase H. Hammond of Muskegon.

Students Attend Conferences

Eighteen University of Illinois recreation students attended the NRA

Great Lakes District Conference in Peoria in April, under the leadership of Virginia Frye, instructor in recreation.

The group spent a day and a half attending sessions and observing the conference. NRA District Representative Robert Horney discussed "Existing Employment Needs and Opportunities in Public Recreation" in a special session with the group.

"The students thoroughly enjoyed the conference sessions they attended. It was an excellent experience for them, and stimulated their interest in attending future recreation conferences," reported Miss Frye.

In Florida, thirty students from Florida State University and Mississippi Southern College attended the NRA Southern District Conference at St. Petersburg.

Students were reported in attendance at every NRA district conference this year.

SIU Institute Draws Many



Recreation directors at SIU Institute. Seated: Betty Reynolds, assistant superintendent of recreation, Centralia, and Betty Maricle, playground leader, Fairfield. Standing: Howard Tanner, Handcrafters Foundation, Waupun, Wisconsin; Harold Bean, recreation superintendent, Alton, and his assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bailey; and John T. Moake, superintendent of parks and recreation for Carbondale Park District.

About one hundred persons participated in Southern Illinois University's Playground Leadership Training Institute held June 13-16 at the university's camp.

College credit of from two to six quarter hours was granted for the course, which included post-institute service on playgrounds in southern Il-

linois communities. Villages having only summer playground programs were encouraged to be represented.

Instruction was provided in arts and crafts, day camping, playground safety and first aid, sports and games, dramatics, music, storytelling, and nature studies.

Southern Illinois recreation directors cooperated with the university recreation curriculum in conducting the institute.

FSU Coeds on TV Trapeze

Two Florida State University recreation majors performed aerial acrobatics on the Sealtest "Big Top" show this spring. Sue Herndon and Faye Moses were chosen to appear on the national TV show.

Miss Herndon is a graduate recreation student. She did an adagio number and performed a solo on her balance trapeze. Miss Moses, a recreation senior, appeared in an adagio act and in her specialty, a double trapeze act.

Twelve acts from a university circus, "Flying High," were televised on the "Big Top" show.

Honors to Wisconsin Majors

Two of the seven recreation majors in a "top notch" graduating class at Wisconsin State College, La Crosse, were awarded academic honors at June graduation.

Arlo H. Coplan was graduated with highest honors. From Watertown, South Dakota, he is listed in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*.

Chester H. Miller of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was graduated with high honors. He accepted a position in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Donna L. Mucha of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, was elected to *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities* because of her broad participation in extra-curricular activities.

Richard Wilsman accepted an assistantship in recreation at the University of Illinois to work on a master's degree.

Lloyd Paulson, Mary Ann Glunn, and Mary Sugden also received bachelor of science degrees with specialization in recreation.

Indiana Appointment

Richard Lawson, superintendent of recreation for Amarillo, Texas, has been appointed to the position of associate in the Indiana University department of recreation. He will be teaching courses in recreation crafts and in the nature and practice of play. A portion of his time will be devoted to doctoral work.

MR. JENSEN is a member of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.

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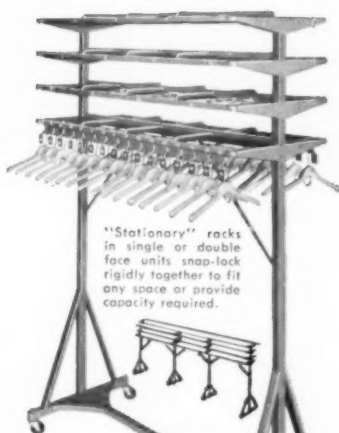
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P E R S O N N E L

College Analysis

W. C. Sutherland

There is not only a *need* for recruiting for the recreation profession but *the need is urgent*.

The number of schools reporting graduates with a major in recreation is not only down as compared with five years ago, but the decrease in the number of students is alarming. The total number of graduates—444—reported for 1956 is a decrease of 248 from the 692 accounted for in 1951. This represents a loss of thirty-six per cent. This condition may reflect the postwar situation where enrollment was strong for a number of years due in part to the GI Bill. Also, the situation indicates terrific competition among professions for graduates.

Forecasters advise that social services must expand fifteen per cent in the next ten years in order to maintain the present level of service. The recreation profession is not even keeping pace, let alone preparing to meet the increasing demands which are bound to come.

Thirty-six colleges and universities report graduating students with recreation degrees in 1956 as compared with

fifty-three schools in 1951. Although a number of schools reported major recreation curriculums, they have not been providing the profession with graduates. Many of these schools have students in recreation classes but these are majors from other departments and cannot be counted as professional students for the recreation field. Regional and national inventories indicate that, in general, colleges and universities with major recreation curriculums are operating at about fifty per cent of capacity. Production could be increased fifty per cent, were students to be secured, without enlarging present facilities and staff. One well-known school did not graduate a single major recreation student in the first five years of its major recreation curriculum and is still giving the profession precious little.

Geographically, the Great Lakes district is showing the greatest production, with nine schools graduating 182 majors in 1956. The Southern district is next with eighty-six majors and the Middle Atlantic district third with seventy-eight. Other districts are falling far below these figures, with New England next in line with forty-nine, then Pacific Northwest with twenty-

nine, and the other districts far below this.

In 1956, eight schools accounted for over half of the recreation graduates. These schools graduated a total of 242 students with an average of slightly better than thirty students per school. Ten schools graduated between ten and twenty students for a school average of twelve and a total of 120 graduates. Nine schools graduated between five and nine students each, a total of sixty-one for a school average of less than seven students per institution. Nine schools graduated between five and nine students, averaging less than two per school. The charts shown here point out the situation clearly and give us plenty of reason to be alarmed.

Summary and Comparison of Recreation Degrees Granted in 1951 and 1956

Degree	1951	1956	Loss
Bachelor	538	312	226 (42%)
Graduate	154	132	22 (14%)
Total.....	692	444	248 (36%)

- In 1956 thirty-six schools averaged 12.3 students per school.
- In 1951 fifty-three schools averaged 13 students per school.

Number of Degrees Awarded in 1951				
District	Number of Colleges Reporting	Number of Degrees		
		Bachelor	Graduate	Total
New England	4	18	9	27
Middle Atlantic	9	107	66	173
Southern	10	93	7	100
Great Lakes	11	191	60	251
Midwest	4	26	0	26
Southwest	2	13	3	16
Pacific Southwest	10	58	7	65
Pacific Northwest	3	32	2	34
Total	53	538	154	692

Number of Degrees Awarded in 1956																
District	Number Colleges Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Director			Doctor			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both
New England	3	25	4	29	13	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	11	49
Middle Atlantic	6	24	20	44	14	9	23	0	1	1	8	2	10	46	32	78
Southern	9	26	43	69	9	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	51	86
Great Lakes	9	54	70	124	12	35	47	6	3	9	2	0	2	74	108	182
Midwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pacific Southwest	4	7	8	15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	17
Pacific Northwest	4	13	16	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	29
Total	36	149	163	312	50	60	110	6	4	10	10	2	12	215	229	444

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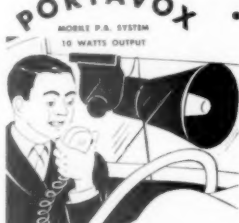
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Hospital Capsules

Last May, Dr. Martin W. Meyer, coordinator of activities therapies for the State of Indiana, and I conferred in Chicago with Dr. Sarah Hardwicke of the American Hospital Association and Dr. John Hineman of the American Medical Association. We had been appointed by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation to press for AHA and the AMA acceptance of the standards which have been approved for hospital recreation workers by the three professional organizations belonging to the council.

Dr. Hardwicke stated that, before the AHA could publish these standards, hospital recreation must be recognized as a paramedical activity by the AMA—as are occupational therapy and physical therapy. Dr. Hineman said the AMA would be glad to help hospital recreation workers become an accredited paramedical group, but first the AMA Council on Medical Education must have a report on positions in hospital recreation and their relationship to the administrative and medical staff and an analysis of existing curriculums for hospital recreation leaders—to be submitted for approval and/or suggestions.

There is great need for professional recognition of hospital recreation by the AHA and the AMA. The U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, while very interested in studies pertaining to occupational therapy and physical therapy, has not given the same consideration to hospital recreation. This condition is really the fault of those of us in the field. *We haven't sold ourselves to the powers that be!* We must establish ourselves; and the way to achieve this is through a thorough study of where we stand today: a statistical analysis, summarization, and synthesis of our jobs, functions, relations to the total hospital picture—and, above all, our training.

A foundation is financing such a study and has engaged a brilliant young research expert, Dr. John Silson. An

MRS. HILL is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.

Beatrice H. Hill

outstanding committee has been formed to aid the National Recreation Association Hospital Recreation Service and Recreation Personnel Service to do a fine study of the field of hospital recreation. The committee consists of: Dr. Edith L. Ball, assistant professor of education, New York University; Clifford C. Bream, Jr., recreation director, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Daniel Blain, medical director, American Psychiatric Association, Washington, D.C.; Russell Dean, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Gerald B. Fitzgerald, director of recreation training, University of Minnesota; Dr. Sarah Hardwicke, American Hospital Association, Chicago; Alfred Jensen, NRA Recreation Personnel Service; William Lawler, president of the National Association of Recreational Therapists and Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation; Dr. Harold D. Meyer, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina, and recreation consultant, North Carolina Recreation Commission; Dr. Martin W. Meyer, coordinator of activities therapies, Indiana Division of Mental Health, Indianapolis; Dr. Cecil W. Morgan, professor of physical education, Springfield College, Massachusetts; and Lillian Summers, consultant in recreation, American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

Reports on the progress of this study will appear in this column. ■

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Books & Pamphlets Received

- ALL OUTDOORS, Jack Denton Scott. Stackpole Company, Telegraph Press Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 268. \$4.95.
- ART OF THE AQUALUNG, THE—How to Swim and Explore Under Water, Robert Gruss. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 66. \$2.75.
- BEST SPORTS STORIES, 1956, Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre, Editors. E. P. Dutton & Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 336. \$3.75.*
- CANOEING. American National Red Cross, Washington 15, D. C. Pp. 445. Paper \$1.25.
- DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR EDUCATION, Edwin L. Friet and Del G. Peterson. P. S. Printers, 128 South Second Avenue, Yakima, Washington. Pp. 34. Paper \$1.50.
- DINGHY OWNERSHIP, Geoffrey Nightingale. John de Graff, 31 East 10th Street, New York. Pp. 168. \$3.50.
- EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE FILMS—Sixteenth Annual Edition, 1956. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 560. Paper \$6.00.
- FAMILY BOATING IS FUN! National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Unpagged. Free.
- FOOTBALL'S GREATEST COACHES, Edwin Pope. Tupper and Love, Inc., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 334. \$3.95.
- FUN AND FESTIVAL FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA, Constance M. Hallock. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 48. \$5.00.*
- FUN FOR OLDER ADULTS, Virginia Stafford and Larry Eisenberg. Parthenon Press, Nashville 2, Tennessee. Pp. 112. Paper \$1.00.
- GUIDE TO SUMMER CAMPS, THE—Eleventh Annual Edition, 1956. Porter Sargent, Publisher, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. Pp. 128. Paper \$1.10; cloth \$2.20.
- HANDBOOK OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, THE—Thirty-Seventh Edition, 1956. Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. Pp. 1,226. \$8.00.
- HANDBOOK FOR SKIN DIVERS, George Bronson-Howard. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 142. \$2.00.
- HOW HIGH IS YOUR DANCE IQ? (Helpful Suggestions for Dancers), Mrs.

- F. J. Barrett. Worcester Girls Club, 67 Lincoln Street, Worcester 5, Massachusetts. Unpagged. \$25.
- HOW TO ENJOY YOUR WESTERN VACATIONS, Kent Ruth. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. Pp. 422. \$4.95.
- KID'S CRAFT BOOK, Mabel H. Nance. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Michigan. Pp. 32. \$3.50.
- LETTERING AND ALPHABETS, J. Albert Cavanagh. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 121. Paper \$1.00; cloth \$3.00.
- LIGHTING THE STAGE, P. Corry. Pitman Publishing Corporation, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 157. \$4.50.
- MAKE YOUR OWN OUTDOOR SPORTS EQUIPMENT, John Lacey. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 128. \$2.50.*
- PUBLIC EDUCATION IN AMERICA—A First Course, George R. Cressman and Harold W. Benda. Appleton-Century Crofts, Inc., 35 West 32nd Street, New York 1. Pp. 480. \$5.00.
- SCHOOL HEALTH PRACTICE, C. L. Anderson. C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis 3. Pp. 500. \$4.75.*
- SHORT SKITS AND GAMES FOR WOMEN'S GROUPS, Carolyn Howard. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids 6. Pp. 61. Paper \$1.00.
- SIX UPON THE WORLD—Toward an American Culture for an Industrial Age, Paul F. Douglass. Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 441. \$4.95.*
- SKILL, SAFETY AND SPORT IN SWIMMING. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 15. Minimum 100 copies, \$7.50.*
- WHY NOT SURVIVE? Michael W. Straus. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 272. \$4.00.*
- WINNING HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL, Charles V. (Chuck) Mather. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 276. \$4.25.*
- WOODWORKING PROJECTS AND PLANNING GUIDE, K. T. Olsen. Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. Pp. 63. \$1.50.

* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

- WORKBASKET HANDBOOK. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 144. \$2.00.
- WRITTEN POLICIES FOR SCHOOL BOARDS. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 23. \$5.50.

Periodicals

- THE ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (November 1955—The Public School and Other Community Services.) The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3937 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4. Published bi-monthly; single copies \$2.00; \$6.00 per year.
- JEWISH CENTER PROGRAM AIDS. National Jewish Welfare Board, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16. Published quarterly; single copies \$.75; \$3.00 per year.
- SOCIAL WORK. National Association of Social Workers, One Park Avenue, New York 16. Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October; single copies \$1.75; \$6.00 per year.

Magazine Articles

- AMERICAN CITY, *June 1956*
Stretching Construction Dollars in Baton Rouge Parks, *Ralph Hileman.*
- HOUSE & GARDEN, *April 1956*
Our Most Personal Possession: Leisure, *Louis Kronenberger.*
- PARKS & RECREATION, *May 1956*
Dress Up Your Play Areas with Inexpensive Play Sculptures, *William Penn Mott, Jr.*
- SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *July 2, 1956*
Conference at Annapolis: First Blow for Fitness, *Dorothy Stull.*
50 Million Campers Hit the Trail, *Reginald Wells and Virginia Kraft.*
- SWIMMING POOL AGE, *May 1956*
The Seven Major Values of Swimming, *C. P. L. Nicholls.*
Pointers on Municipal Pool Maintenance, *W. G. Scheibe.*
- TODAY'S HEALTH, *July 1956*
Knowing How to Swim is Not Enough, *Jean R. Komaiko.*
Take-It-Easy Tennis, *Harry J. Miller.*
- WOMEN'S DAY, *August 1956*
Making Leaf Skeletons is an Exciting Hobby, *John R. Saunders.*



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Music Round the Town

Max T. Krone, Editor. Follett Publishing Company, 1010 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago 7. Pp. 144. \$2.20.

This book, one of the "Together-Singing Series," is a carefully chosen collection of songs for children of kindergarten and elementary-school age, profusely illustrated with charming sketches, all of them in color. The words and tune for each song are carefully printed for easy use, and accompaniments are also given, either on the same page or in a separate section. Records are available of the songs from this book and the others in the series.

What lifts these books out of the ordinary run of music books for use with children is the addition of suggestions for rhythms, games, simple dances, and story dramatizations based on the songs. The guide for teachers, a special section of the book, will help any leader to make full use of creative activities built around well-chosen, simple songs, including some familiar, some new. We are delighted to find the lovely carol "The Friendly Beasts," for example, and the charming Danish folksong "Opp, Lille Hans!" A classified index, as well as a listing of the songs available in albums, also adds to the value of this carefully prepared book.

Classroom Activities

Frances R. Stuart. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 64. Paper. \$1.00.

Written primarily for teachers in elementary schools, this booklet will be received gratefully not only by them, but also by recreation leaders in public departments and private agencies. It is delightfully illustrated, and contains well-selected games, story plays, stunts, tumbling and body mechanics, as well as a listing of films, film strips and books. It cannot, of course, take the place of a good game book—but it is excellent material to put into the hands of volunteer or inexperienced leaders and should whet their appetite for more.

Your Adolescent at Home and in School

Lawrence K. and Mary Frank. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 336. \$3.95.

Many of you may have read the Franks' earlier book, *How to Help Your Child in School*, and know that their books are well-organized, written in non-technical language, and are thorough and accurate. In addition, they are sympathetic and optimistic—qualities very welcome in the light of all the adverse, critical material often seen.

This new book is addressed primarily to parents, teachers, "and others concerned with adolescent boys and girls." It is therefore an important book for teen-center directors, and all leaders working with this age group.

Chapters Ten and Twelve are of special interest to such leaders. The former deals with the enlarging high school program, and its section on physical skills is in many ways an indictment of many physical education practices. In the latter, "Social Life in High School," a plea for the privilege of being occasionally alone is made. "They need a variety of materials in which to discover themselves by creative work. 'Creative' does not mean being wholly original and producing a masterpiece; we are creative whenever we can do something that is our own, that embodies or expresses our own individualized perceptions, feelings, ideas, and ways of handling experience." That definition of creativity is worth keeping in mind in our work.

A comprehensive, selected bibliography will help you fill in any gap in your library dealing with adolescence. —Virginia Musselman, *NRA Program Service*.

Swimming Pool Data & Reference Annual

Hoffman-Harris, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 384. \$5.00.

Like its predecessors, this twenty-fourth edition of the *Annual* will serve as a valuable reference source to all

concerned with swimming pool construction or operation.

Articles comprising the first section deal with pre-project planning, financing and promotion; design and construction; operation and equipment and maintenance. Those who keep abreast of pool literature will recognize a number of the articles. On the whole, the material maintains a high degree of excellence and affords a fund of useful and authoritative data on various pool problems.

A considerable percentage of the *Annual* is devoted to a guide and directory of equipment and supplies, which, together with the list of free literature and trade helps, indicate the expanding range of equipment available for use in connection with swimming pools.

The foreword advises prospective pool owners to investigate carefully and seriously, and the *Annual* affords a fruitful medium for investigation. One cannot help but feel, however, that a publication of this sort raises many questions. For example, in the matter of a single item such as "Recommended Depth of Pool," the suggested depth under a one-meter board varies from eight to eleven feet. At any rate, the conflicting statements indicate the final answer has not been found for many pool problems.—George Butler, *NRA Research Department*.

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Ohio University
September 17 and 18

Charleston, West Virginia
September 19-21

ANNE LIVINGSTON
Social Recreation

South Carolina Recreation
Society
November 5-6

Miss Lillian Cloud, Division of Natural Science, Southwestern College

Mrs. June Finck, Superintendent, City Recreation Division, Park and Recreation Department

Tilmon J. Carter, Superintendent of Recreation, Parks and Recreation Department

Joseph F. Dickson, Chairman, Division of Health and Physical Education, Eastern New Mexico University

Mrs. Beatrice L. Spong, Program Director, Young Women's Christian Association, Hazel and Harrison Streets

Miss Margaret M. Deppen, Dean of Women, Ohio University, Athens

Robert E. Kresge, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, 310 City Building

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rhame, Chairman, Social Recreation Workshop Committee, South Carolina Recreation Society, 1915 Harden Street, Columbia

Miss Helen M. Dauncey of our training staff will conduct a two-week recreation leadership course for military personnel and dependents at Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico under the sponsorship of the U. S. Air Force.

Members of the Recreation Leadership Training Staff will be in attendance at the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30-October 5.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course listed above.

New Book Service for Recreation Leaders

The National Recreation Association is pleased to announce the opening of a new Recreation Book Center at its headquarters building, 8 West Eighth Street, New York City.

Now, for the first time, the best in recreation literature, can be seen, examined, and purchased at one convenient location.

Over 750 different books of special value and interest to professional and volunteer recreation leaders, supervisors, and directors are on display. Ninety-one publishers are joining with the Association in sponsoring the Center.

Everyone in recreation and allied fields is cordially invited to visit and browse through the new Center.

National Advisory Committee of Publishers of the National Recreation Association

Chairman: Virgil Gentilin, Simon and Schuster, Inc.
William Adams, Abingdon Press
Harry Brown, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
Harold Steinger, Bantam Books

Secretary: Rose Jay Schwartz, National Recreation Association
Donald Jones, Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Josephine T. Lees, Ronald Press

Julien McKee, Houghton Mifflin Co.
James Rietmulder, Association Press
Carol Woodward, The MacMillan Co.

Recreation Book Center Manager: Alfred B. Jensen, National Recreation Association

**"I looked down
into my
open grave"**



"MR. SENATOR ROSS, HOW SAY YOU?"

In the deathly silence of the Senate chamber, the freshman Senator from Kansas looked down, as he put it, into his own grave.

On deliberately trumped-up charges, the bitterly fanatic leaders of Ross's party were trying to vote President Johnson out of office—because Johnson stood between them and their revenge on the defeated South.

Ross, they knew, also disliked Johnson and wanted to punish the South. But, taking no chances, they had warned him to vote "guilty" or face political suicide.

And now, on that historic May morning in 1868, the verdict had come to hang completely on his vote. First falteringly, then loudly, he gave it: "Not guilty!"

That was sheer moral principle speaking. Edmund Ross refused to join a move he thought would wreck the historic powers of the Presidency. For this, he lost his future, lost his good name, and saved for himself only what he had saved for everyone: our democracy.

Into the whole fabric of American democracy is woven the steel-tough moral fiber of men like Edmund Ross. Braver even than battle courage, it has helped America become strong in many ways. So strong, that, today, one of the world's greatest guarantees of security is U. S. Savings Bonds.

For it is not American principal, but American principles, that back these Bonds. So, for yourself and your country, invest in United States Savings Bonds regularly. And hold on to them.



It's actually easy to save—when you buy Series E Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Once you've signed up at your pay office, your saving is done *for you*. The Bonds you receive pay good interest—3% a year compounded half-yearly when held to maturity. And the longer you hold them, the better your return. Even after maturity, they go on earning 10 years more. So hold on to your Bonds! Join Payroll Savings today—or buy Bonds where you bank.

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